The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.]

No. 9,449—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,032 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, on SATURDAY, the 1st March 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Allippey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,130 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on THURSDAY, the 6th March, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m. and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. W. Stewart, on MONDAY, the 3rd March 1879, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

The S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,130 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th March 1879, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without food.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Jaffa	400	300	120
Beyrout	425	320	125
Cyprus	450	330	130
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseill	520	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely to ... Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SPEKE HALL,
CAPTAIN BRAND, 2,700 Tons Register, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE above Steamer will sail on the 5th March.

She is one of the latest additions to the line. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck.

For passage, &c.,
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE READ
2,300 Tons, 600 H. P. Nominal,
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 15th March.

For passage, &c.,
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAEERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S.S. DIANA, Captain G. Cattich, on the 25th Feb. 1879.
S.S. TEBE, Captain ———, on the 25th March 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck,
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 8
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

COOPER.

FROM the celebrated COOPER COMPANY, London.

Quarts per dozen, Cash Rs. 5-8.
Pints do. do. „ 3-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Cash.
Per doz. Quarts ......Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints .... „ 4-4

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

LIFE ASSURANCE IS A DUTY.

INTENDING ASSURERS BEFORE DECIDING WHERE THEY WILL INSURE

SHOULD compare the Rates and Terms of the leading Offices.

A comparative Table will be supplied on application to

MACFARLANE AND GILBERT, SOLICITORS,
RAMPART ROW,
Bombay Agents of the
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	3rd March
(s)	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	10th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
—	CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	31st do.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	14th do.
(s)	HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	21st do.
—	BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	28th do.
(s)	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	5th May.
—	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	12th do.
(s)	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	19th do.
—	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Leo	26th do.
(s)	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
—	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	6th June.
(s)	GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th February 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Leo	4th March 1879.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	18th March.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	1st April.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	15th do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	28th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	Symons	12th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th February 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	25th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th February 1879.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. HELENA, Captain Lilly, ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to send their BILLS of LADING to our office for our inspection and counter-signature, to PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery, &c., under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the steamer.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Captain Lilly, s.s. Helena.

Bombay, 26th February 1879.

NOTICES.

THE MAZAGON COMPANY LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders, that CERTIFICATES of SHARES in the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, are NOW READY, and will be ISSUED TO THEM on APPLICATION at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, in exchange for Certificates of Shares in this Company, upon their signing the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited.

ARDASHEER B. KAPADIA,
JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 26th February 1879.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th of March 1879, at 4 o'clock p.m., when the will be submitted for confirmation, and the opinion of the Chamber taken on suggestions relating to the Tariff generally.

The question of the appointment of Honorary Members of the Chamber will also be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 25th February 1879.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!

TEMPLE BAR!
SATURDAY, MARCH 1st.
LAST APPEARANCE OF
JOHN ROBERTS, JUNIOR,
(CHAMPION OF THE WORLD,)
PREVIOUS TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.

MATCH 1,000 up, Mr. Roberts giving to a well known Amateur 600 points out of 1,000, Spot Stroke barred.

ADMISSION—TWO RUPEES.

Play to commence at 9 p.m.,

P. S.—Tickets may be obtained at the above and at John Roberts and Co., Meadow Street.

TEMPLE BAR.

NOTICE.

Dr. HENRY GOODALL, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act X. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Indian Succession Act 1865, and pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of HENRY GOODALL, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Madras Medical Retired List, formerly residing at Sholapur, in the Bombay Presidency, but late of Bombay, deceased, who died at Bombay on the 14th August 1878, and PROBATE of whose Will and Codicil was GRANTED on the 23rd January 1879 by the High Court of Bombay to ALFRED DANN SAUNDERS, Esquire, of Bombay, one of the Executors of the said Will, are required on or before SATURDAY, the 15th day of March 1879, to send to the said Executor at the Office of Messrs. King, King and Co., in Church Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, the PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, at the expiration of such time the Executor will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he, the said Executor, Alfred Dann Saunders, shall then have notice, ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executor, Alfred Dann Saunders.—Dated this 8th day of February 1879.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

FACILITIES GIVEN TO PURCHASERS.

SEWING MACHINES GIVEN ON HIRE WITH OPTION OF PURCHASE.

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS ACCEPTED.

MACHINES SENT FOR APPROVAL FREE OF CHARGE.

PROSPECTUS AND LESSONS FREE.

ACKNOWLEDGED SUPREMACY OF SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st March Passengers to and from Stations on H. H. the Nizam's State Railway will have to CHANGE CARRIAGES at WADI JUNCTION, instead of SHAHABAD ; and two Mixed Trains will run each way daily instead of one, timed as follows, namely :—

DOWN WADI TO SECUNDERABAD.

FIRST TRAIN.

Wadi Junction—G. I. P. Railway Company's Down Mail from Bombay arrives	9-48 A.M.
Do. Nizam's State Railway Mixed Train departs	10-0 A.M.
Secunderabad arrival	5-35 P.M.

SECOND TRAIN.

Wadi Junction—G. I. P. Railway Company's Up Mail from Raichur arrives	3-30 P.M.
Do. Nizam's State Railway Mixed Train departs	3-45 P.M.
Secunderabad arrival	10-55 P.M.

UP SECUNDERABAD TO WADI.

FIRST TRAIN.

Secunderabad Nizam's State Railway Mixed Train departs	7-35 A.M.
Wadi Junction arrives	3-0 P.M.
Do G. I. P. Railway Company's Up Mail from Raichur departs for Bombay	3-33 P.M.

SECOND TRAIN.

Secunderabad Nizam's State Railway Mixed Train departs	11-30 P.M.
Wadi Junction arrives	8-50 A.M.
Do G. I. P. Railway Company's Down Mail from Bombay departs for Raichur	9-50 A.M.

The Refreshment Room at Gungawaram on the Nizam's State Railway will, on and from the 1st March, be closed. From that date refreshments can be obtained at Tandur, at which station from 10 to 25 minutes is allowed for that purpose.

J. W. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent, H. H. the Nizam's State Railway.

Secunderabad, 20th February 1879.

NOTICES.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE COMPANY is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the PURCHASE of OLD LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, BOILERS, and MACHINERY which can be seen at their Parel Works.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, PAREL, will be received up to the 15th March. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Parel Works, 26th February 1879.

THE ARABIAN HORSE FOOD & RELISH.

"BALAWAT ARABIYA"
IS A PERFECT HORSE FOOD—GIVES
THE HORSE Robust Health, gives
THE HORSE Increased Vigour, gives
THE HORSE Greater Endurance, gives
THE HORSE Wonderful Appetite, gives
THE HORSE Splendid Coat and Hard Muscle.

Sold in cases, price Rs. 9.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BRAKE BLOCKS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 13,800 TEAKWOOD BRAKE BLOCKS. To be delivered as required from time to time during the ensuing twelve months.

Templates of the Blocks can be seen, and specification with particulars of the number required of each description, obtained by application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 12th March next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to 10 per cent on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 24th February 1879.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 1st day of March 1879, at 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, when the following Special Resolutions will be proposed :—

That the dismissal by the Directors of Nursey Kessowjee from the office of Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent, of the Company upon the grounds stated in Mr. Jemsetjee Cursetjee Cama's letter of the 20th of January 1879 be approved and confirmed and that the agreement of the 28th day of February 1878 between the Company and Nursey Kessowjee be rescinded on the like grounds.

That Clause 4 of the Memorandum and the Schedule annexed thereto be cancelled.

That from Clause 3 of the Articles of Association the words "and the Schedule to the Memorandum and Articles of "Association" be omitted.

That from the said Clause 3 the words "Schedule means the "Schedule A annexed to the Memorandum and Articles of "Association" be omitted.

That from the said Clause 3 the words "Treasurer and Agent" be omitted.

That from Clauses 29, 30, and 31 of the Articles of Association the words "Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent" be omitted, and in lieu thereof the words "Directors" be inserted.

That from Clause 49 of the Articles of Association the words "and countersigned by the Secretary, Treasurer, and "Agent" be omitted.

That from Clause 60 of the Articles of Association the words "by the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent or by such other" be omitted, and in lieu thereof the words "by such" be inserted.

That Clause 83 of the Articles of Association be cancelled.

That from Clause 84 of the Articles of Association the words "inclusive of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent" be omitted.

That from Clause 85 of the Articles of Association the words "including the Director ex-Officio" and the words "other than the Director ex-Officio" and the words "for the space of one month next preceding the date of his appointment" and the words "including that of the Director ex-Officio" be omitted.

That from Clause 86 of the Articles of Association the words "and Nursey Kessowjee, the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent, the Director ex-Officio" be omitted.

That from Clause 87 of the Articles of Association the words "other than that of the Director ex-Officio" be omitted.

That from Clause 88 of the Articles of Association the words "and the Director ex-Officio both of whom shall re-" "words who shall retain the office of Director" be inserted.

That from Clause 90 of the Articles of Association the words "other than that of the Director ex-Officio" be omitted.

That from Clause 91 of the Articles of Association the words "the Director ex-Officio and" be omitted.

That from Clause 96 of the Articles of Association the words "by delivering such notice to the Secretary, Treasurer, "and Agent" be omitted.

That from Clause 97 of the Articles of Association the words "Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent" be omitted.

That from Clause 98 of the Articles of Association the words "xcept the Secretary, Treasurer and Agent" be omitted.

That from Clause 99 of the Articles of Association the words "Treasurer" and "Agent" be omitted.

That from Clause 101 of the Articles of Association the words "with the assistance of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent" be omitted.

That from Clause 102 of the Articles of Association the words "and the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent and his nominee "and the same shall be exercised in the manner provided "by these Articles and the Agreement mentioned in the "Schedule to the Memorandum and Articles of Association" be omitted and in lieu thereof the words "and the same "shall be exercised in the manner provided by these "Articles" be inserted.

That from Clause 103 of the Articles of Association the words "or by the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent or his "nominee" be omitted.

That from Clause 105 of the Articles of Association the words "including the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent" be omitted.

That Clauses 116 and 117 of the Articles of Association be cancelled, and in lieu thereof the following Clause be inserted : "The Board from time to time shall appoint Secretaries or "a Secretary subject to the control and supervision of the "Directors, and the Board shall from time to time fix the "remuneration or allowance to be made to the Secretaries "or Secretary and define the duties incidental to such "office."

That from Clause 118 of the Articles of Association the words "the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent and any nominee, to be appointed by him under the terms of his said "agreement" be omitted, and in lieu thereof the words "the Directors" be inserted and that from the same Clause the words "as the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent thinks "fit" be omitted, and in lieu thereof the words "as the "Directors think fit" be inserted.

That from Clause 127 of the Articles of Association the words "as may have been passed by the Secretary, Treasurer and Agent or any person authorised by him" be omitted.

That from Clause 141 of the Articles of Association the word "Secretary" be omitted, and in lieu thereof the word "Directors" be inserted.

That the whole of the Schedule A annexed to the Memorandum and Articles of Association be cancelled.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. GORDON.

Bombay, 18th February 1879.

The information contained in this notice is to be carefully considered, to be noted in the Sailing Directions, and compared with the Chart when the ship is navigating the parts to which it refers.

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE.

[No. 14.]

RED SEA.

THE following information, lately issued at the Hydrographic Office of the Admiralty, is derived from documents recently received from officers of H. M. ships and from other sources :—

[*All bearings are Magnetic. Variation* 4½°. *Westerly in* 1878.]

AMARAT ISLANDS(a)—Diamond Shoal.—A coral shoal, on the southern edge of which H.M.S. *Diamond* recently touched at about 2 miles northward of the eastern Amarat island, is reported to be in lat. 18° 21′ 30″ N., long. 38° 14′ 30″E. The least water found was 14 feet, with 12 fathoms close-to ; this shoal is a mile long in N. by W. and S. by E. direction.

According to native report, another shoal of similar size and depth lies to the northward of *Diamond* shoal : patches of discoloured water were seen by the *Diamond* in that direction ; the ground between Diamond shoal and Amarat islands is also foul. H.M.S. *Wild Swan*, 1878, after passing the east end of Amarat islands, and standing to the northward, got 4 fathoms at the distance of a mile North from the east end of the eastern island, and continued to get soundings of 5 to 7 fathoms over a distance of half a mile.

Ras Shakal.—There is a 7-fathom bank of considerable extent, about a mile to the north and north-east of Ras Shakal. H.M.S. *Fawn* in 1877 anchored on the western end of the bank on a bottom of sand and mud ; a fresh S. E. wind was blowing, and there was considerable swell, but the anchor held well.

Khor Nowarat.(b)—The entrance of this Khor is difficult to distinguish, and there are no landmarks except the hills in the interior, some miles distant. One of these hills, a remarkable double-topped cone, bearing S.¼ W., leads towards the entrance until Goubau island is sighted.(c)

'Asab bay entrance—Bosanquet shoal(d)—A small rocky patch of 4 fathoms with 12 to 14 fathoms close-to, was recently passed over by H. M. S. *Diamond*, 3 miles east of Sanah-bor Island, at the north entrance of 'Asab bay. From the shoal Sanah-bor island bears W ½N., right extreme of Jeziret Fatimah S.E.½E.

The ground between Jeziret Fatimah and Sanah-bor is probably foul ; the entrance to 'Asab bay should, therefore, be approached with caution. (e)

Lith.—Gutta el Gussh, or Mid-channel reef, in the fairway of the northern channel to Lith, is 2½ miles long in a N.W. and S.E. direction ; the north-western part for a distance of 4 cables is awash ; the other part has 12 feet water.(f)

Two remarkable peaks in line, N. by E.¾E., lead north-west of the reef. 'Abulat cone (close to the west side of 'Abulat island, and very conspicuous) bearing S.by E.¾E. leads westward.

The position of the reefs westward of 'Abulat island is doubtful. Much caution is therefore necessary when navigating in this locality.

Towak island—Oreste shoal.(g) on which the Austro-Hungarian steam vessel Oreste is reported to have struck in 1876, is said to lie about 2 miles N.E. of Towak island ;—it has 13 feet water, and is about a cable in length east and west. This bearing and distance place the shoal about 2 miles from the mainland, in lat. 16° 19½′N., long. 42°39° E., approximate.(h)

Hodeidah (i)—No coal could be obtained at Hodeidah in 1877 ; but the Turkish Government has a small supply at Kamaran island, 35 miles to the northward of Hodeidah. (j)

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 9th December 1878.

(a) See Admiralty chart :—Red Sea, No. 8d : also Red Sea Pilot, 2nd edition, 1873, page 86.
(b) See plan of Khor Nowarat on Admiralty chart No. 8d ; also Red Sea Pilot, pages 86, 87, and Hydrographic Notice No. 33 of 1875.
(c) Commander W. J. L. Wharton, H. M. S. *Fawn*, 1877.
(d) *See* Admiralty chart :—Red Sea, No. 8e ; also, Red Sea Pilot, page 123.
(e) Navigating Lieutenant H. E. Wood, H.M.S. *Diamond*, 1878.
(f) *See* Admiralty chart :—Red Sea, No. 8e ; also, Red Sea Pilot, pages 170, 171.
(g) *See* Admiralty chart :—Red Sea, No. 8d : also Red Sea Pilot, page 190, and pages 172, 173.
(h) Avviso ai Naviganti, Trieste, No. 43, dated 25th November 1876.
(i) *See* plan of Hodeidah on Admiralty chart No. 14, scale m= inches : also, Red Sea Pilot, page 213, and Hydrographic Notice No. 33 of 1875.
(j) Commander W. J. L. Wharton, H. M. S. *Fawn*, 1877.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 23.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 27.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 38.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS.

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

10, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO
M. MORTON & CO.,

BEG to announce to the Public and Constituents of the late M. MORTON & Co. that they have purchased the Good-Will, Measure-Books, &c., of the Firm, and are carrying on Business in the same premises.

D. & Co. trust by strict attention to business and promptitude in execution of all Orders entrusted to their care to merit a share of public patronage.

SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
25, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEDOWS STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW AND CO.
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT,

1879 PATTERN.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

ANDRE & CO., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

ANDRE & Co. have this year (1879) adapted to their "TERAI HATS" a perfect ventilator, which, by unscrewing, may be easily adjusted to either the single or double hat.

RECOMMENDATIONS from
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DIGHTON MACNAGHTEN PROBYN, C.B., K.C.S.I., Equerry to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales,
LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kumaon.
LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the name "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London," with the Royal Arms is in the lining.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c., &c.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale ; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies or shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

BOMBAY BRANCH, 12 RAMPART ROW.

UPWARDS of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds is paid Annually by this Office to Families and representatives of deceased Policyholders.

ANNUAL REVENUE £700,000.

INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

ANNUAL INCOME, 1877	£1,553,162
FIRE RESERVE	£1,150,000
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE	£2,835,967
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£5,814,367

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.

IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled, and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangement some very great advantages are offered to insurers. For Tables and Prospectus, apply to the undermentioned.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to £3,758,042 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms, Coals on the Bunders also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,890
„ 1872	£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office, on approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods on adults and children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

Reduction to European rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £2,246,802.

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

6, Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurance), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	„ 4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

Trustees.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

Directors.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.
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William Emmens, Esq.
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Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
W. F. Skene, Esq., LL.D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

Auditors.
M. R. Scott, Esq. The Vicomte de Valmer.

Secretary.
Andrew Francis, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables : and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents,
Bombay.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

M. LAVIALE'S ELECTRODYNE,

A GENUINE TESTIMONIAL.

A PHYSICIAN writes :—"I was induced to try your Electrodyne some time ago after having previously prescribed all other supposed remedies for mental depression, headache, giddiness, palpitation, nervousness and other symptoms of an overwrought brain without success. In every case its use was followed with most beneficial results, and I now feel so confident of its success that I have pleasure in stating that you may make use of this testimonial in any way you wish to bring the drug more before the public notice."

Agents for India :—A. D. JACKSON and COMPANY, Chemists, &c. Apollo House, Bombay ; ABDOOL KURRIM HIRJIBHOY & Co., Jackaria Musjid ; and GUNPUTRAO GOROJEE, Parsee Bazaar, Fort.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazaars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 30, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	[illegible]
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned,

LARRONDE FRERES'

Superior Old Cognac	at Rs. 25 per doz.
Margaux	Qts. at Rs. 14 per doz.

SMITH IMOSSI & Co.'s SHERRY—

No. 1	Rs. 16 per dozen.
„ 2	18 „ „
„ 3	21 „ „
„ 4	23 „ „
„ 5	25 „ „
„ 6	27 „ „

REMINGTON & Co.

PRICES OF
COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s
MADEIRAS,
Specially bottled for the Indian Markets

Labelled.	Sealed.	Price.
Selected	White	Rs. 18 per Doz.
Old Particular	Green	21 „
Choice Reserve	Black	25 „

REMINGTON & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE,

at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS :—From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.	
Chateau de France	Rs. 14 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„ 16 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Les Canons	„ 18 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„ 20 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 per doz. Qts.
HOCKS :—From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence.	
Laubenheimer	„ Rs. 18 „
Do.	„ 21 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Geisenheimer	„ 0 per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	„ 24 „
Do.	„ 27 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Steinwein	„ 24 per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	„ 30 „
Rudesheimer	„ 30 „
Do.	„ 33 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Marcobrunner	„ 35 per doz. Qts.
Do.	„ 38 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 38 per doz. Qts.
CHAMPAGNE :—	
Eugène Clicquot	Rs. 42 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Do. do.	„ 40 per doz. qts.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*	Rs. 53 per doz. Qt.
„	„ 54 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Giesler & Co.'s *Champagne*	Rs. 53 per doz. Qts.
„	„ 55 per case of 2 doz. pints.
BRANDY :—	
Fromy and Rogée's well known *** Stars	Rs. 30 per doz. Qts.
BEER :—	
IND COOPE & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 20 per Cask of 4 doz. qts.
Do. Do.	„ 24 „ 8 doz. pts.
LIQUEUR :—	
Maraschino di Zara	Rs. 30 do. large bot.
Do. do.	„ 2 per case of 2 doz. pints.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apples, Apricots, Grapes, Rs. 48 per assorted case containing 2 dozen tins.

CALIFORNIAN JELLIES.

Currants, Blackberry, Quince, Strawberry, Plum & Raspberry, Rs. 50 per assorted case containing 4 doz. tins.

CALIFORNIAN ASPARAGUS.

[illegible]

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 20th November 1878.

NOTICES.

J. MANOLESCU OF ROMA,

HAIR CUTTING SALOON FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ALSO HAIR DYED.
MEADOW STREET, No. 8, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOWRAH IRON WORKS, STEAM SAW MILLS, AND METAL DEPOT.

THESE, the MOST EXTENSIVE WORKS of their kind in India, have been laid out with a view to the expeditious outturn of Rolling Stock, Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Tools, &c., &c., &c.

FOR

Railways,
Canals,
Collieries,
Indigo Concerns,
Gas Works,
Engineering Works
Tanneries, &c., &c.
Silk Filatures,
Tea Gardens,
Cotton & Jute Mills.

The whole of our Workshops are fitted with the best and most Modern machinery. We would direct especial attention to the fact that we are able to turn out Iron Castings up to 20 Tons in weight, and Forgings up to 5 Tons. List of Foundry rates will be sent on application.

BURN & Co.

Howrah, Bengal.

ARRIVAL OF NEW LIGHTS! NEW LIGHTS!

LAMPS OF ALL KINDS.
Price from 4 Annas each to Rs. 150.
NEW PORTABLE COOKING STOVES,
OF DIFFERENT SIZES,
AT THE
LAMP WAREHOUSE
OF
THEODOR KNAUST,
FORT, BOMBAY.
CATALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATIONS SENT ON APPLICATION.

TENTS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY ARE NOW REGISTERING ORDERS FOR THEIR SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE FOR THE ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.

TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.

Extract :—"For excellence of material, style of finish, durability, lightness, and waterproof qualities, the Tents I have received from the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, both for Hills and Plains, far excel any I have ever met with in India."

FOR PRICE LISTS, TESTIMONIALS, AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps Clubs, &c., &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies. Children's Cots and Cradles ; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc ; Heat Bath Tubs ; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key ; Foot Tubs and Cans ; Tin Boxes of sizes ; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats ; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames ; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood ; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps ; Carriages and Buggy Whips Police Hand Lanterns ; Round Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c. Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve lights ; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets ; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets ; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description ; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces of sizes ; Air Pillows and Mattresses ; Feather Pillows ; Mattresses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair, made to sizes, Railway Rugs ; Table Covers ; Portmanteaux) Overland Chairs, &c.

Jemsedjee Nowrojee further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertake to repair, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Mysore, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAMMOTH PAVILION,
ESPLANADE.

PROPRIETORS—Messrs. NORTON, HENNICKE, AND KING.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 1ST.

Commencing precisely at 3.30.
LAST SPECIAL
MID-DAY MATINEE,
FOR SCHOOLS, FAMILIES AND CHILDREN.

Proper accommodation for all parties visiting the Pavilion.

THE EVENING PERFORMANCE WILL POSITIVELY BE THE LAST IN BOMBAY.
Commencing precisely at 9 o'clock.

REDUCED PRICES.

First Class ....Rs. 2 | Second Class..........Re. 1
Third ,, ...As. 8 | Fourth ,, ...As. 4
Reserved seats at SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8; commence at 9.

ALL PARTIES having CLAIMS against the Merry-Makers will please present their BILLS not later than 4 o'clock THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON NORTON, Treasurer.

FATIMA,
THE LATEST LONDON SENSATION,
ON EXHIBITION FROM 8 TILL 9 P.M.
and during interval of the Merry-Makers' Performance.
ADMISSION—ANNAS 4.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. ALNWICK CASTLE, Captain A. WATSON, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL, and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS, failing which they will be landed without further notice at the expense and risk of the concerned. No responsibility for the condition of the Goods will be acknowledged after they leave the Steamer's side, and no claim of any kind will be paid without bearing the Captain's counter-signature.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents s. s. Alnwick Castle.
Bombay, 28th February 1879.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Portuguese Ship ALVA, Captain DeSOUZA, ARRIVED from HONGKONG, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING to us for counter-signature, and to SEND their SO Ts alongside to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. No claim of any kind will be paid by us unless passed by the Captain previous to the departure of the vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th February 1879.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 7th and 8th March, on account of the HOLI HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 27th February 1879.

FOR SALE,
ENGLISH-BUILT OPEN CARRIAGE and pair of well-matched, fast-trotting GREY ARAB HORSES, with SILVER-MOUNTED HARNESS. Also, OFFICE BROUGHAM and serviceable AUSTRALIAN HORSE. Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co., Girgaum.

OOTACAMUND.
"BISHOPSDOWN"
HAS considerably been enlarged to meet the requirements of many applicants to this favourite Hotel. Notice is hereby given that rooms will be available from 1st March. Apply to THE MANAGER.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

PENKNIVES
BY
MAPPIN BROTHERS.
GERMAN SILVER HANDLES,
FOUR BLADES,
IN LEATHER CASES.
SOLID STEEL HANDLES,
POLISH ALL OVER,
TWO, THREE, AND FOUR BLADES,
IN LEATHER CASES.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT

PURSUANT to an Order made by the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY, notice is hereby given, that the CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before twenty-fourth day of April 1879, to send their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS and the Names of their Attorneys, if any, to HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE, and MICHAEL ROZARIO DE QUADROS, the Official Liquidators, at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidators or their Attorneys, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 28th February 1879.

H. R. CORMACK,
NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,
M. R. DE QUADROS,
Official Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X of 1866, and in the MATTER of the NEW FLEMING SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION.)

PURSUANT to an Order made by the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY, notice is hereby given, that the CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before twenty-fourth day of April 1879, to send their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS and the Names of their Attorneys, if any, to HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE, and MICHAEL ROZARIO DE QUADROS, the Official Liquidators, at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidators or their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 28th February 1879.

H. R. CORMACK,
NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,
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Official Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X of 1866, and in the MATTER of the NURSEY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

PURSUANT to an Order made by the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY, notice is hereby given, that the CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before twenty-fourth day of April 1879, to send their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS and the Names of their Attorneys if any, to HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE, and MICHAEL ROZARIO DE QUADROS, the Official Liquidators, at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidators or their Attorneys, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 28th February 1879.

H. R. CORMACK,
NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,
M. R. DE QUADROS,
Official Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X of 1866, and in the MATTER of the NEW ALEXANDRA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION.)

PURSUANT to an Order made by the Honourable Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY, notice is hereby given, that the CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before twenty-fourth day of April 1879, to send their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS and the Names of their Attorneys, if any, to HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE, and MICHAEL ROZARIO DE QUADROS, the Official Liquidators, at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidators or their Attorneys, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 28th February 1879.

H. R. CORMACK,
NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,
M. R. DE QUADROS,
Official Liquidators.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE,
A SACCHARINE AERATED WATER OF SPARKLING BRILLIANCE.

IS highly aromatic, pleasingly pungent to the palate, and delightfully refreshing as a beverage for tropical climates.

The various ingredients composing this popular drink are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness (as with all our Aerated Waters) are exercised in its production.

PURE WATER, PURE INGREDIENTS, SKILLED LABOUR,

And well constructed and suitable apparatus driven by powerful steam machinery are at our command, coupled with the Factory being under the supervision of a talented Chemist, through whose experience and knowledge we hope to maintain the high reputation so long enjoyed by the Company for their other Aerated Waters.

Cash Re. 1-8 per dozen (bottles extra).

TREACHER AND CO, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE REGATTA.
THE ENTRIES for the REGATTA on WEDNESDAY next will be CLOSED THIS DAY at 1 p.m.

LECTURE.—The Revd. D. MACKICHAN, B. D. will deliver a Lecture on the PHONOGRAPH before the Young Men's Christian Association, at the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevi on TUESDAY EVENING, 4th March, at 8. Mr. BEST'S PHONOGRAPH will be shown.
ADMISSION—FREE. All are invited.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
MARCH 1879.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Coloured Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
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Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
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Bombay.
Through Mail Trains :—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
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Railway Time Tables :—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
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Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and dogs, on G. I. P. R.
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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay..........Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.
Allahabad........Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul.........Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.........Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.........Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore.......Kellner & Co.
London...........G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras...........Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund........"Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona.............Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad.........Refreshment Room
Secunderabad....Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the sale of Coimbatore cotton advertised to sell THIS DAY by Public Auction, by order of Shah Lilladher Javairchund, and on account and at the risk of the Colaba and Nurse Spinning and Weaving Companies, Limited, is postponed until further notice.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 1st March 1879.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a Gentleman, Please apply to "M. D.," care of this Office.

Dinner, Re1-8, to day, mock turtle soup, oyster bouchés, veal cutlets bacon, chicken fricassée, roast pork, roast mutton curry, etc., Bavaroise pudding. Temple Bar.

REFRESHMENTS at the BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION of every description to be had on the Premises.

WANTED CONTRACTORS for the Manufacture of our PATENT REFLECTOR LAMPS. B. & Co., 2 Meadow Street, Fort.

WANTED, a PRESS READER. None but thoroughly competent need apply. SUPERINTENDENT BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, Byculla.

A LADY'S MAID, who, on account of ill-health, is obliged to return Home, wishes for either a situation as a Lady's Maid to a Lady going Home, or to take charge of Children on the voyage. Address A. B. C., care of this office.

A LADY going to England early in April wishes to engage a EUROPEAN NURSE to assist in taking charge of Three small Children. Good references required as to character and qualifications. Apply stating terms to "FURLOUGH," care of Post Master, Baroda.

WANTED, for three months, a small FURNISHED BUNGALOW, or FURNISHED APARTMENTS, within a few minutes' walk of the Public Works Offices. Esplanade, Bombay. Crockery, Glass, and all requisites to be provided, and use of Carriage if available. Terms must be moderate. Apply, stating full particulars, to J. H. H., care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Agents, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET, for the Hot Season, MEANEE LODGE For particulars apply to Mr. McDONALD, Scottish Schools, Byculla.

TO BE LET, for six months, a large and handsomely FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 220 a month. Apply to J., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAIL PHAETON FOR SALE, nearly new. Price Rs. 800. Apply 34, Marine Lines.

POLO PONY to be SOLD by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. at their weekly sale TO-DAY, SATURDAY, at 1 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHURCH CHRONICLE, No. 26, February 28, 1879. Price Six Annas. CAXTON PRESS, Meadow Street.

BREAKFAST CLARET, a good sound Wine imported by us from Bordeaux, per doz. Rs. 10. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Rampart Row.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, THOMSON and TAYLOR'S Special Blend, unsurpassed as a Mild and Mellow Whisky, Rs. 23 per dozen.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

SUPERFINE FLOUR, packed in tins for Up-country use, 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs. each, PEARSE, Apollo Street.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 28TH FEB. 1879.

THE only item of a favourable character in yesterday's commercial telegrams from Home is the further improvement in the position of the Bank of England as shown by the weekly return up to Wednesday evening. The Reserve has increased by £700,000 and Bullion by £200,000, whilst discounts are less by £400,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities now stands at 47⅞ as against 46⅜ per cent. last week. Consols have receded from 96⅜ to 96¼, but French Rentes have recovered from 109⅜ to 111⅛. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unaltered at 74¼ for Fours and 80¼ for Fours and-a-half.

In the General Produce Markets Linseed is steady, Rapeseed firm, but prices of both, as also of Cocoanut Oil and Coffee are all unchanged. A further decline of 10s. per ton has taken place in Copper Braziers since yesterday.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market continues dull as might be expected from the serious fall which has taken place in the Eastern Exchanges. Cotton in Liverpool remains quiet at unchanged prices, the sales yesterday being only 7,000 bales. From New York ready Mid-Uplands still comes at 9⅝ cents., but May shipment has recovered from 10·06 to 10·09 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports to date show the following comparisons :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Thursday's Receipts	17,000	13,000	6,000
Six days' do	90,000	76,000	55,000
Total since 1st Sept.......	3,799,000	3,542,000	3,546,000

Reuter now quotes Bar Silver in London at 49 9-16d., a decline of 3-16d., but private messages quote 49½d. per oz., which is equivalent to a shade under 1s. 7d. per Rupee. Shipments of Silver for this port by yesterday's Mail steamer from Southampton are advised to the extent of £130,000, making a total afloat from Southampton of £190,000 for Bombay and £50,000 for Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.—The further drop in Silver has exercised a very depressing effect on Sterling, the Market this morning opening at a decline of 1-16d. to ⅛d., to which a further 1-16d. has been added during the day. Even at the decline the Banks are apparently more willing buyers than sellers, and as there is no increase in the amount of Paper offering, it seems quite possible that the lowest point has not yet been reached. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	....	1s. 7 to 1-16d.	per Re
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 7⅞ to 7-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7 5-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7⅜d.	,,
France	3 ,, ,,	...2·05	,,
Sovereigns each	...	Rs. 12-6	

In Gold a considerable business has been done for export at Rs. 19-12 per tola.

On Calcutta we do not hear of anything doing. We still quote demand drafts at par to 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 1½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull, with few buyers, but rates are fairly well supported. Fours, Rs. 94⅝; New Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99⅞.

SHARES.—Speculators are again operating to some extent, and rates have undergone a further advance, but real investors remain aloof, and the rise does not look like being permanent. Agra Bank shares have recovered Rs. 3 of yesterday's decline, and Nationals are Re. 1 higher, but Bank of Bombays remain unchanged at Rs. 670. Land Companies are firm at an advance of Rs. 10 in Colaba, Rs. 8 in Freres, and Rs. 10 in Port Cannings. Press Companies are slightly firmer, Berar and Mofussils being Rs. 5 higher. In Miscellaneous Companies we notice an advance of Rs. 10 in Landing and Shipping Co., of Kurrachee, and a decline of Rs. 5 in Treacher and Co., Limited. For Spinning Mill shares a speculative enquiry prevails, and we quote an advance of Rs. 50 in Khandeish, Rs. 8 in Sholapur, Rs. 25 in Great Eastern, Morarjee Goculdass, and National, Rs. 35 in Soonderdass, Rs. 20 in Oriental, Rs. 15 in Madras United, Rs. 10 in Khutao Mucconjee and Mazagaon, and Rs. 5 in Jewraz Balloo. Bombay Hemp and Jute have declined Rs. 15 and Hindustan Rs. 25 per share.

COTTON.—The further decline in Exchange brought out some additional buyers this morning, and a fair business was done on the Green, mostly in G. F. American Seed Khandeish at Rs. 177 to Rs. 178. During the day a quieter feeling supervened, and the tone at the close is slightly easier, although rates are as quoted yesterday. Yesterday's receipts here were 3,578 bales and supplies up-country do not seem to be increasing.

Good Ginned Broach, March		....	Rs.	204	per candy
Good Omra,	do.	do.	,,	193	,,
F. G. F. ,,	do.	do.	,,	184	,,
G. F. ,,	do.	do.	,,	178	,,

SEEDS.—Linseed is very firm at Rs. 6-8, and for the small lots of Rapeseed available sellers quoted as Rs. 5-2 per candy.

FREIGHTS have been very quiet and engagements have not been large, although rates in the meantime remain unaltered. For Liverpool by steam we quote 23s. 9d. to 25s., by sail 22s. 6d. iron ships. The s. s. Eclipse is reported fixed for the Mediterranean at 33s. 9d., payable here.

PIECE GOODS continue steady at previous prices, but the offtake from the bazaar is somewhat less active. Local made goods are still very depressed.

COALS have not changed in any way, no new business being reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	128
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	670
Bank of Madras	60,000	50	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India	37,32[illegible]	£25	£12-10	6 do	110

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	50
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	3,250	415	all	25 p. s.	15
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	900
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,160
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	2 p. ct	60
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p. s.	800
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	85 p. s.*	705
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	800	all	15 p. s.*	60
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p. s.*	4
Colaba S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	25 p. s.*	40
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p. s.*	650
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	500
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p. s.	800
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	400	..	375
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p. s.*	20
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p. s.*	800
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p. s.	750
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000		475
Jewraj Balloo Mills	780	1,000	all	35 p. s.*	605
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p. s.*	800
K. Mucoojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p. s.*	620
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	400
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p. s.*	1,140
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	5
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25 p. s.*	15
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40 p. s.*	1060
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p. s.*	910
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	155
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	30 p.	600
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	10
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	5
Oursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p. s.*	10
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p. s.*	600
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	225
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p. s.	700
Soonderdass Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p. s.	505
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	135 p. s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p. s.	700
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	3,500	150 p. s.	775
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	755
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p. ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p. s.	540
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	450
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p. s.	420
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	20 do	80
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	50
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,000	all	30 do	450
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	10
East India Press Co.	852	1,000	all	100 do	740 xd
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	875
French Press Co	800	500	all	75 p. s.	400
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do	210
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	200
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	505
Sind & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	950
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p. ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.		1,000	1,000	25 p. s.	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	3,000	all	15 p. s.*	825
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	108
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	550
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15 p. s.	200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218: 3-0	4 p. ct	300
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65· 7 3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	72
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196-5-15	do	250

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 22nd February 1879. Open 1,288½ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,15,009	0	0
Merchandise	6,16,695	0	0
Telegraph	885	0	0
Total Rs.	7,32,589	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,288½ miles .... Total Rs.	7,16,384	9	0
Increase	16,204	7	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE MARIAN NEIL 406 tons, Captain S. Millham, will sail to-day for False Point, in ballast.

THE SHIP BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, 1,465 tons, Captain T. W. Massey, will sail to-day for Diamond Island, in ballast.

MESSRS. RUBATTINO Co's s.s. AUSTRALIA, 1,340 tons, Captain F. Bozzoni, will sail to-day for Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP CARDINAL DONNET, 793 tons, Captain Bernard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, 18th Jan., with a cargo of sugar.

THE SHIP ALVA, 632 tons, Captain E. A. DeSouza, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, 16th Jan., with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain J. W. Stuart, which arrived in harbour on the 27th ultimo, from Kattywar Coast, and Kurrachee, brought a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Captain Howell, Miss Edith Giles, and 328 deck passengers.

THE s.s. SINGAPORE, 2,296 tons, Captain G. Merello, arrived in harbour on the 27th ult., from London 24th Jan., with the following passengers :—Rev. Mr. Taylor, R. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Rev. Mr. Johnson, and Rev. Mr. Dewing. She brought the following cargo :—206 packages piece-goods, 11 bales twist, 69 packages machinery, 6 cases varnish, 1,376 iron rails, 35,200 sleepers, 557 cases bolts, 360 casks beer, 25 cases gin, 364 packages wine and spirits, 222 cases wine, 165 cases matches, 25 cases cordial, 29 bags coffee, 75 cases tinplates, 67 packages color and paint, 251 kegs iron nails, 23 tubs steel, 50 casks cement, 10 casks disinfecting powder, 30 cases slate pencil, 50 kegs shot, 13 cases brass, 7 cases glass, 63 cases glassware, 34 cases provisions, 85 packages coal tar, 97 packages bottles, 18 cases window glass, 3 packages earthenware, 100 packages buckets, 146 cases oilman-stores, 481 packages oil, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Mr. C. Grondona.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co's s.s. TANJORE, 1,402 tons, Captain W. W. Fentiman, sailed yesterday for Australia, with the Mail, general cargo and the following passengers :—For Adelaide—Miss Gawler. For Melbourne—Mr. and Miss Gidney, Mr J. Donney, Mr. T. Nelson, Miss Bastian, Mr. C Browne, Mr and Mrs Baldock and child, Mr. M. C. Baldock, Mr. R. Cenrigg and Mr. and Mrs Hewitt and infant. For Galle—Mr Lyell. For Glenely—Miss Lyell. For King George's Sound—Mr J. Attfield.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Singapore (s)	Merello	London, Jan 24.
28	Alnwick Castle (s)	Watson	London, Jan 23.
	Cardinal Donnet	Bernard	Mauritius, Jan 18.
	Alva	DeSouza	Hongkong, Jan 16.
	Lumley Castle (s)	Sanders	Rangoon, Feb 19.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Oribe	Hore	London.
	Tanjore (s)	Fentiman	Australia.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Australia, Bozzoni, to Genoa.
Ship Buckinghamshire, Massey, to Diamond Island.
Barque Marion Neil, Millham, to False Point.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Singapore, to Naples, Genoa, and Marseilles.
Steamer India, to Liverpool.
Ship Contest, to London.
Steamer Akola, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

MADRAS.
DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
25	Hindostan (s)	....	Southampton.
26	Kaisar-i-Hind (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Sea Queen	....	London.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Kaisar-i-Hind to Calcutta :—Colonel Michael, C S I, Col R Worsley, Mr and Mrs W Oldham, Mr Sampson, wife, 2 children, and 2 infants.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—12 crates earthenware, Nanjee Canjee.
Helena s—150 barrels glassware, Issac Nasor Mahamed.
Macedonia s—440 bundles sheet iron, Jemsetjee Cursetjee and Co.
Speke Hall s—10 bags corks, D D Shah.

FROM LONDON.

Mirzapore s—45 cases medoc, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Presnitz s—5 casks zinc sheets, Heerjeebhoy Cooverjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—25 cases sulphuric acid, Cowasjee Manockjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Union—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
British Statesman—75 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Australia s—20 cases brandy and 5 cases champagne, Eduljee Bazonjee.
India s—25 cases brandy, Forbes and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—100 tons old iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 670 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 41 bales wool, Ewart, Latham and Co; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 25 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co; 250 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 20 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 350 cwts myrabaliams, Dayal Dharsee; 832 cwts myrabaliams, Mowjee Gudoo and Co; 125 cwts, Bhimjee Narronjee and Co; 21 cwts gingellyseed and 16½ cwts linseed, Chuglal Govindjee.
Bellona s—25 bales wool, Nichaldass Thackerdass; 88 bales wool, Dossabhoy Pestonjee Khumbatta.
Evesham Abbey—52½ cwts myrabaliams, Dhurumsee Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Contest—450 cwts bones, Ahmed Ally; 112½ cwts, Herjee Sewjee.
Estepona s—1¼ cwts indigo, Tilloomull Chimunandass; 13½ bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 120 cwts ginger, Nanjee Govindjee; 73 cwts ginger and 3½ cwts sandalwood, Hajee Oosman Hajee Joosub; 17 bales hides, Goolamally Peerbhoy.
Scotland s—12 bales hides and skins, Mahomedbhoy Abdoola.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bengal s—100 bales cotton, James Mackintosh and Co; 501 cwts coffee, A Blaschek and Co.
Australia s—4 boxes silver coins (Rs 19,300), The French Bank.
Singapore s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sicily s—40 tons old iron, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

India s—40 packages ginger and 9 cases cardamoms, B I S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Presnitz s—600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1300 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co.
Venetia s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Venetia s—36 cwts hemez, 20 cwts ginger, 23 cwts turmeric, and 8 pots sandalwood oil, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Rajpootana s—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Khiva s—125 bales twist, The N S and W Co; 85 bales twist, Dewjee Premjee, 28 bales twist, Byramjee Hormusjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—57 cases sharkfins and 3 cases fishmaws, Goolamhoosein Johnmahamed; 6 cases sharkfins, and 4 cases fishmaws, Cassum Khakay Nanjee; 70 cases sharkfins, 5 cases fishmaws, 129 cwts sandalwood, and 185 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 139 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 50 bales twist, Guneshlal Shobagmull; 39 bales twist, Chuttoorbhoy Narranjee; 40 bales twist, Hajee Jan Abdool Khaluck; 40 bales opium, E D Sassoon; 42 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmall and Co; 37 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 25 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.; 25 chests opium, Tata and Co; 21 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s—7 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 25 chests opium, M S Gulabay; 17 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
BOMBAY, 27th February 1879.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·869
Temperature of the Air	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·2
Dew Point	68·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·700
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)......	85·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	73·6
General Direction of Wind	NW, NNE, NE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	263

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 1.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Act X of 1866—Bhaishunker N—In the matter of the Fleming S and W Company—Jairam Lukhmidass and another—Petitioners.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

522-78—Tyabjee and S—Khanbhoy Peerbhoy vs Hajee Adamjee Peerbhoy and another—M H Khan.
802-78—Lynch and T—Jaikissondass Nundram vs Hurmookhroy, Khetsidass and others—Shapoorjee and T.
524-78—Shapurjee and T—Hurmookhroy Khetsidass and others vs Jaikissondass Nundram—Lynch and T.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)
(At 3 o'clock P.M.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

622-69—Macfarlane and G—Essa bin Khulifa and others vs Hajee Mahomed Currim Isphany—Tyabjee and S.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 27.

Bunbury, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Hillard, Col, 13th Madras N I, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Vidal, 2nd Lieut, 2-11th Regt, on sick leave, from Poona.
Howell, Captain, 1st Punjaub Infantry, on sick leave, from Quetta.

FEBRUARY 28.

Jacob, Major, Staff, on duty, from Surat.
Cuthell, Captain, 13th Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 26.

Hills, Lieut Col, R E, on leave, to Calcutta.

FEBRUARY 27.

Borras, Major, 13th Bombay N I, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
Bowles, Captain, 15th Regt, from leave, to Deesa.

FEBRUARY 28.

Forteath, Lieut Col, 18th Bombay N I, to rejoin, to Poona.
Dakeyne, Lieut Col, 30th Madras N I, from leave, to Madras.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS
BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.
Bombay, 28th February 1879.

1 His Excellency the Governor having signified his desire to inspect the Corps on Wednesday next, the 5th proximo, and to entertain the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers at breakfast on the parade ground after the Inspection, the Regiment will parade accordingly at 7 A M on that day, in full dress, with arms and accoutrements, on the General Parade Ground for inspection by His Excellency.

2 Twenty rounds of blank ammunition per man to be issued on the ground. Members are requested to leave their service ammunition at their homes.

3 All hands are invited to attend; the Commandant trusts the Regiment will turn out as strong as possible for the Governor's Parade.

4 Hospital Serjeant Medley reverts to the Bank of Private in A Company at his own request.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjt.,
Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR MAR. 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Quarter..........................1st, 0h. 49·6m. p.m.

Date.		Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
March.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat.	1	St. David.	6 21	6 4	3 1 m 5 17 a	10 0 m 10 42 a
Sun.	2	Quadragesima—1st Sunday.	6 21	6 4	3 46 m 6 53 a	11 2 m ......
Mon.	3	......	6 20	6 5	5 20 m 8 5 a	0 26 m 0 23 a
Tues.	4	......	6 19	6 5	7 26 m 9 10 a	2 3 m 2 1 a
Wed.	5	English Mail expected.	6 18	6 5	8 51 m 9 52 a	3 17 m 3 7 a
Th.	6	......	6 18	6 5	9 48 m 10 26 a	4 1 m 3 59 a
Fri.	7	2nd Spring Ember Day.	6 17	6 6	10 35 m 10 59 a	4 38 m 4 42 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

RAYNSFORD—February 28th, at Colaba, Bombay, the wife of Lt.-Col. Raynsford, R. A., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

REMFRY—February 23rd, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. H. H. Remfry, Solicitor, of a son.
STOKER—February 17th, at Budderpore, the wife of T. G. Stoker, Esq., of a daughter.
STORY—February 20th, at Nasirabad, the wife of H. F. Story, Executive Engineer, Nimach-Nasirabad State Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLOOMFIELD—COURT—February 15th, at the Scotch Kirk, Calcutta, by the Rev. G. G. Gillan, M. A., George H. Bloomfield, to Annie, eldest daughter of Matthew W. Court, of Gravesend, England.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1879.

WE invite the attention of the Bombay Government to an interesting paper which we publish in our Supplement to-day concerning the real state of the province of Kathiawar, and the lamentable condition of poverty to which the people have been reduced. Our correspondent suggests the appointment of a Royal Commission to find out the truth about this out-of-the-way province, but we own that we have little faith in the efficacy of this remedy. The statements made by our correspondent show how complete is the delusion that prevails as to the happy lot of the inhabitants of Kathiawar under the reformed system of administration introduced of late years. The plague of legal vermin which afflict the province under "the Raj of "the Vakil" seems to do as much mischief as famine or locusts. We observe that, in some official papers published in last Thursday's *Government Gazette*, Lord Cranbrook complacently remarks on a resolution of the Bombay Government regarding the administration of Kathiawar :—"The evils threatened by the drought "with which the province was afflicted were "effectually prevented, while large and useful "works for the prevention of failure of future "monsoons were undertaken. I observe with "particular gratification the generosity shown "by the richer chiefs towards the people within "their various jurisdictions throughout the "recent period of general distress." The most striking commentary we could have on the justice of these observations is afforded by what our correspondent tells us of the distress that still exists in Kathiawar, and by the recent influx into Bombay of thousands of starving emigrants from the territory of the Chief of Bhavnagar, whose enlightened administration is usually the theme of unbounded praise. Kathiawar has lately had the benefit of being governed by one of the ablest of Bombay civilians; but here as elsewhere it seems to have been too readily assumed that the tendencies of improvements sanctioned or attempted are equivalent to results achieved.

IN a former article we explained how it was that prior to the Mutiny the silladar cavalry was such a popular service with the natives of this country, and stated that the changes introduced by Sir Charles Wood's amalgamation policy, coming as they did at a time when a general rise in prices had fairly set in, marked an epoch in the history of the old Irregulars. It is now necessary that we should examine how it was that the orders from home affected the condition of the silladars; and we shall then see that the amalgamation was one of the most unfortunate things that could have happened so far as their financial prospects was concerned. How was this the case? It was as follows: One of the principal changes inaugurated in the amalgamation policy was the conversion of the whole Native Army into Irregulars; and, under the operation of this reorganization scheme, all the regular regiments of cavalry were at once turned into Irregulars, the horse allowance of the reorganised trooper being fixed at Rs. 20 a month. Of course the old Irregulars participated in the advantages of this increased pay. This was in December 1860, and had this extra five rupees per month been but a mere addition to pay, representing to its full value an improved condition of the silladar's finances as compared with the pre-Mutiny times, they would indeed have sung pæans of delight, and might have been congratulated on their good fortune. But the fact was, the extra five rupees a month by no means represented a permanent improvement of the financial condition of the silladar, the addition being in reality but a mere indication of the steady and continued rise of prices in forage and other articles of consumption, which they themselves were painfully aware had been going on for five or six years, and which by the end of 1860 had made itself sufficiently felt to convince the Government that the old rates were no longer applicable. Considering, however, the ten rupees per month saved out of the old rate of horse allowance, which we stated in our last article could always be counted as a certainty 25 years ago, it may be thought that, even with an extensive rise of prices, this balance and the extra five rupees now granted would still have placed the silladar well before the world; and no doubt, had no change taken place but the increase of pay, it is probable that silladars by giving very cheap grain, and otherwise practising strict economy,—though they would still have been pinched,—would yet have been able to jog on tolerably comfortably; but a combination of circumstances had now set in, all of which were dead against the silladar, and which in due course of time made their combined effects severely felt.

The silladars, just at the very time when the greatest economy was necessary to enable them to make the holding of an *asamee* a profitable transaction, were against their will compelled to expend considerable sums of money to meet the new demands which were made against them, and thus it was not long before they looked back, with longings of regret, to the good old days when they drew fifteen rupees a month and were allowed to parade with dirty tools and rusty bits. What this combination of circumstances was, and how it operated to the prejudice of silladars, it will be necessary for us briefly to examine in order that we may follow up the thread of our narrative. In the first place, when the regular cavalry was reorganised on this silladar system, it was of course necessary to provide for the old officers of that branch of the service in accordance with the requirements of their seniority, and thus it came to pass that officers who had been brought up in the regular service—where the routine is exactly the same as that of a dragoon regiment—found themselves in the positions of commandants of these old silladar regiments. The result was inevitable; slovenly men and badly groomed horses were naturally objected to by officers who had been accustomed to the education of a dragoon; native saddles, native swords, and native equipments were for the same reason rejected; stable duties on well recognised principles,—more or less, according to the zeal of the officers concerned—were introduced, and so on with everything else. Reform was the order of the day, and each individual commanding officer with the proverbial new broom thought he could sweep cleaner than his neighbours. All these changes, of course, led to two results; first they entailed a great deal more work on the men, and secondly they involved a great deal of extra expense; and thus it happened that, when the accounts were examined by the silladars after the inauguration of the new *régime*, they found that the new system, which gave them five rupees a month extra, so far from being a boon, was very much the reverse, and in a pecuniary point of view was no gain whatever. We do not wish it to be understood that these changes were introduced unnecessarily or injudiciously. Many of them were most undoubtedly absolutely necessary; for the Augean stable was foul in the extreme, and required thorough cleansing. Still the effect on the men was all the same, and it rendered the extra five rupees a month useless so far as their families were concerned.

Two other changes took place about the same time which had a marked effect on the condition of the silladar. The one was the failure of the supply of indigenous horses, the other the very serious rise in the price of food and forage, which, commencing 25 years ago, assumed a serious aspect just after the outbreak of the American war. Into all the causes which led to the failure of the famous Bhimthadi and other breeding districts to supply the usual number of remounts, it is not for us to inquire in this article; but it is sufficient in this place to note the fact that the supply which was once plentiful and of a good type gradually became poorer and poorer in quality and very much diminished in quantity. Parties of men under officers and non-commissioned officers, sent to scour the country in all directions with treasure chests laden with rupees, failed after weeks of toil and labour in procuring more than one or two horses at each trip; and sometimes none at all were procurable; and so at last officers commanding regiments were driven from their old haunts to the Bombay markets to seek amongst Arabs and Persians that which they were unable to obtain elsewhere. The price of Remounts was thus trebled, and the subscription to the fund had to be also raised to meet the new demand, the extra money coming of course out of the pockets of the men. Far more serious, however, than the failure of the indigenous breed of horses was the extraordinary rise in the prices of grain and forage which beginning five and twenty years ago reached its climax in 1864 during the American war. It is no exaggeration to say that between 1854 and 1864 the price of gram had risen over four hundred per cent. Not only had the price of gram and other grains suitable for feeding horses risen in this extraordinary manner; but the waste lands, on which the sowars were allowed to cut their grass free of all charge, were gradually taken up by Government for purposes of cultivation and for the Forest Department, thus driving the men on to the market for the purchase of their requirements. But this taking up of all the waste lands for purposes of cultivation had of course its effect on the price of grass sold in the market, and *kurbi*, which in the Bhimthadi districts 25 years ago could be purchased at three rupees a thousand bundles, had, in consequence of the great demand for it caused by the abolition of the waste lands, risen to from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 a thousand; and thus the unfortunate men were driven into the market to buy grass and *kurbi*, when the prices of those articles had been raised in as large proportions as the gram itself. The year 1864 was therefore a sort of climax to the misfortunes of the sowars; for at that time they were not allowed any compensation for dearness of grain and forage; and matters were becoming very serious, when Government, after repeated representations, stepped in to the assistance of the men, and issued the orders relative to the granting of compensation. Had these orders been drawn out somewhat differently to what they were, and had they been framed in a more liberal spirit, they would have been a very substantial relief to the men; and, though the good old days of clearing ten rupees a month would never have returned, still it would have been possible for the men to jog along without actually losing money by their horse allowance. As it was, a grievous error was made in the system under which compensation was to be calculated, an error which told heavily against the men; and thus, though the compensation orders undoubtedly relieved the men to a great extent, still they were very far from being an equitable settlement, and silladars, though thankful for small mercies, still lost money regularly every month. How this was the case is too long a question to go into at the close of an article; and we reserve the discussion of it for another issue.

"RECIPROCITY *IN EXTREMIS.*"

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following frank apology for protection in India, which will no doubt be read with interest :—

No one who has followed the recent course of public opinion in matters of international commerce will be surprised at the advocacy of protection for the industries of this country. Not merely of the imposition of slight import duties for revenue purposes, but of an absolutely prohibitive tariff, which would exclude everything foreign which could be manufactured in India. Many must have felt that while the other commercial nations, Great Britain excepted, were each discovering new arguments for the revival of protection, India would not long lag behind. Though it is quite natural that India should seemingly be the last to recognize the value of the new doctrine, first, because of the home connection, which makes her merchants look at these things through Manchester spectacles; and secondly, because of the injury which it is erroneously assumed a protective policy in India would do to the industries of England. But, however this may be, protectionists must here, as elsewhere, decline either to be bound by tradition or stayed by sentiment.

To the Indian statesman, with the welfare of his adopted country at heart, the sole question is, can a *prima facie* case be established that free trade is harming India? Because, if so, it is his duty to put an end to it. To do more than show that such a *prima facie* case does exist would be beyond the scope of a single newspaper article. The case may be stated as follows: owing to its one-sided character, free trade between England and India is wrong in principle, and disastrous in application. Cheap food and cheap goods—the shibboleth of free trade—are ruining India.

It is an axiom of political economy, an axiom based upon the teaching of history, that agriculturists, as such, are lower in intelligence than manufacturers. The characteristic of all agriculturists is to be stolid, unambitious, and poor, while that of the artizan is to be intelligent, eager, and comfortable. So that to make an artizan of a ploughman is to do him a benefit, to reverse the process to do the man an injury.

The abovementioned characteristics of agriculturists are sufficiently well marked to be recognizable, even in countries where thousands escape yearly to higher forms of employment; and in places where agriculture has become so perfected as to be almost an industry. They are of course still more marked in countries where escape from agricultural pursuits is difficult—as in Russia, for instance. While in those countries, where there is no escape at all, the dulness and want of ambition of the cultivator become universal and absolute. But a worse condition still remains behind. It is where a purely and solely agricultural population is located in a land which provides a practically inexhaustible area of well-watered waste. There the degradations of the peasant culminates. For to his other defects is added a total absence of any restraint, whatever upon over-population. Marriage, then, always comes first, and provision afterwards. The peasant sees waste land all around him. Custom marries him young, and it is found cheaper to support the inevitable family upon waste land brought under the plough (other work there is none) than by so improving the old land as to enable it to bear further charges.

The temptation to borrow just enough for the wretched farm stock he requires, and for the first year's food and seed, is to the improvident young peasant, hemmed in on all sides by custom, irresistible. He does borrow, and as we know from that moment his independence is lost. He has sold himself, his own labour and that of his family, practically for the term of his natural life. Not to mince matters, he is a slave. This is the effect of cheap food, which in an agricultural country is a synonym for valueless labour.

India is a land such as is here supposed, where absence of other employment combines with a luxuriant climate and soil to promote cheap agriculture on every hand. And its millions of cultivators are such a people—a poverty-stricken body, whose numbers are ever increasing in an inverse ratio to the quota of comfort enjoyed by each.

The immediate cause of their misfortunes is doubtless their reckless improvidence; but honest research cannot stop here. Why are the peasantry of India so much more improvident than elsewhere; nay more, than they themselves were formerly? Some subtle cause is at work which it is the duty of the honest inquirer to find out; for agriculturists are not necessarily improvident. In Belgium and in France they are, on the contrary, models of wise frugality. Why, then, should they be different in a country with the teeming soil of India? The cause must lie in the people themselves, of course. Education is suggested as a cure. Yes, but not that of books, though it is doubtless education that the people stand so sadly in need of; it is that which is derived from intelligent and responsible employment; the education of the character.

It is thus by a process of exhaustion that the conclusion is reached, that India's malady, though economical in its cause, is mental in its effects, so that it can never cure itself as so many expect. And that its ultimate cause is the impossibility of escape from field labour, owing to the absence of industrial pursuits—*an absence that is in India avowedly the result of free trade, or, in other words, of imported cheap goods.*

Mr. Hyndman gives the deplorable fact of India's loss of her trades prominent notice in his famous essay on the Bankruptcy of India. Unfortunately he satisfies himself with suggesting decreased taxation, and economy in State expenditure, and shrinks from facing the bolder measure which is the legitimate outcome of his facts.

But it is useless to prolong the indictment. India is a land where varied occupation is essential to the well being of her ever increasing millions. A trial of over 25 years has proved conclusively that industrial occupations cannot make head against free trade. Not only do they not arise in the land, but those that were are destroyed. Free trade by cutting off the people's retreat from agriculture has, in short, arrested the development of the nation: and that it has done this is the *prima facie* case for protection.

Consideration of this subject was never of such importance or more opportune than now, at a time when there appears to be almost a concensus of opinion against free trade; and when it seems as though a blind adherence to its principles were hastening a catastrophe without precedent in the history of the world.

HORSE ALLOWANCE.—P. W. D.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"A labourer is worthy of his hire"—a proverb that is not acted up to by the Government of India anent "horse allowance" in the P. W. D., which is not paid to subs while on privilege leave. Now, in the name of common sense, is this fair? Is a sub to forego his horse allowance just because he has gone on privilege leave for a month or so? Must not the poor animal be fed while his master is away? It would not do to sell the animal, for another must be got on his return. It is to be hoped that this stupid ruling will be repealed.

The new Bengal P. W. D. Code is anxiously looked for. It was promised eighteen months ago, but it has not yet seen the light of day. Our anxious expectations may perhaps be cut short to find an "old hat under a new face." T. A.

PAYING BENGAL IN ITS OWN COIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Pioneer*, in a recent issue, is very severe on the Madras authorities for allowing the bhistee of the Sappers and Miners to take his bullock by rail to the front at a cost to Government of about Rs. 2,000. But the Pay Code and Transport Regulations are issued from Bengal for the whole of India, and your contemporary had an excellent opportunity of commenting on the advantages of centralization. Had the bhistee sold his bullock at Bangalore and bought another in the Punjab he would have probably lost ten or twenty rupees, and the Pay Code leaves no opening for compensation. Ten rupees to him would be a serious matter in comparison to a paltry Rs. 2,000 to Government, and having put his life at the service of Government he could hardly be called on to subscribe his substance. If the Madras Government felt annoyed at the number of sorry nags that were brought from Umballa and the Punjab with officers for famine duty at its expense, it has now an opportunity of smiling at the visitation in the North. K.

G. I. P. R. CO.'S RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

A RIFLE match between the "D" (Igatpuri) and the "E" and "F" (Bhusawal) Companies of the G. I. P. Volunteers took place at Igatpuri on Monday, 24th Feb., the challengers being D Company, which resulted in a victory for Igatpuri. The Bhusawal team was put at a disadvantage owing to the men not having been able to get much practice beforehand with the Martini, and also one or two of their best shots were unable to be present. A nasty wind was blowing across the range. This and the want of practice with the Martini accounts for the scores not being as high as they ought to have been. Sergeant Otto heads the score for Bhusaval with a score of 50 out of a possible 56, and 5 bull's eyes running at 200 yards. On the Igatpuri side Pte. Maynard comes first with 48, also with 5 bull's-eyes running at 200 yards and 3 running at 500 yards. The shooting began about 8 a. m. and finished soon after 12. Breakfast was served in the Refreshment Rooms. 35 sat down. During the afternoon a series of private matches came off, the shooting being better than in the morning, 5 bull's eyes at 500 yards being made by Pte. Northorpe. It was very sporting of the Bhusaval men to come in spite of the disadvantages they were under. Dinner was at 7 p.m. 25 sat down. There was a Ball in the Reading Room, commencing at 9 p. m., and dancing was kept up till an early hour next morning. So ended a very pleasant day.

Scores were as under :—

"D" COMPANY VERSUS "E" AND "F" COMPANIES AT IGATPURI, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1879.—7 Shots at each distance. Register of Target Practice.

"D" Company.

Rank and Names.	200 yards. Points per shot. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Total.	500 yards. Points per shot. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Total.	Total points at two distances.
Pte. Northorpe, W	3 3 3 2 3 3 3	20	3 0 2 2 3 4 3	17	37
,, Maynard, T	4 4 4 4 4 3 3	26	0 4 3 3 4 4 4	22	48
,, Osborne, G	2 3 4 3 3 4 3	22	3 2 2 2 3 3	17	39
L. Copl Dobbins, G	3 4 3 3 4 4 3	24	3 3 3 2 0 0 2	12	36
Copl Skinner, B	3 3 4 3 3 2 3	21	2 2 2 2 2 2 2	14	35
L. Copl Gidney, J	4 4 4 3 3 4 3	25	1 4 2 3 2 3 3	20	[illegible]
,, Osborne, W	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	21	3 4 3 3 4 2 3	22	[illegible]
Pte. Slidel, F W	0 2 2 3 2 3 3	15	2 2 R 2 0 0 4	10	[illegible]
,, Carrick, T	2 3 3 3 2 3 3	19	2 3 3 0 2 3 3	18	[illegible]
,, Shields, H	3 3 3 3 3 3 4	22	0 2 3 0 0 8 4	17	[illegible]
		21[illegible]		159	374

"E" AND "F" COMPANIES VERSUS "D" COMPANY AT IGATPURI, 24TH FEBRUARY 1879.—7 shots at each distance. Register of Target Practice.

"E" and "F." Companies.

Rank and Names.	200 yards. Points per shot. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Total.	500 yards. Points per shot. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Total.	Total points at two distances.
Serjt Otto, F	4 3 4 4 4 4 4	27	3 3 3 3 3 4 4	23	50
Corpl Greenshields, E	3 3 4 3 3 3 3	22	3 4 2 2 4 4 3	20	42
Capt Ferguson, H T	4 3 3 3 3 4 3	23	2 4 R 4 2 2 3	17	40
Pte. Watson, G F	0 2 2 2 0 4 0	10	0 0 0 0 2 0 2	4	14
,, Grimshaw, F	3 2 4 3 3 3 3	23	0 0 0 2 2 2 8	6	28
Serjt Stuart, J	3 3 3 4 4 3 3	23	2 0 3 3 3 2 3	16	39
,, Saddler, C	3 3 4 4 3 3 3	23	0 2 0 3 2 R 3	10	33
Pte Sword, G	3 3 2 3 3 3 0	17	2 2 0 R 0 0 0	4	21
S Lieut Abbott, A E	2 3 3 3 3 2 0	16	0 0 0 0 0 2 0	2	18
Pte Dickenson, C	2 2 3 4 3 3 4	21	2 0 3 2 2 3 0	12	33
		202		116	318

APPLICATION FOR A DECREE AGAINST THE FLEMING S. AND W. COMPANY.

AT the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Bayley gave judgment in a suit brought by Dr. Hormusjee Bejonjee Dantra against Messrs. Jehangir Gustadjee and N. R. Racina, liquidators of the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, to enforce an award dated 23rd January 1879 made upon an agreement of reference between the parties. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the defendants; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir and Hormusjee, for the official liquidators of the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company; and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Bhaishunker, for the creditors of the old company.

The facts of the case are these. By an agreement of reference made on the 16th October 1878 between the parties, it was agreed to refer the dispute as to the price to be paid for the plaintiff's twenty shares to the arbitration of Shapurjee Burjojee and Bapoobhai Callians. In case of a difference of opinion between the arbitrators, Mr. Hormusjee N. Saklatwalla was to be the umpire in the matter of the reference. The arbitrators having disagreed in opinion, the umpire's assistance was called in, and he made an award on the 23rd January 1879, adjudging Rs. 24,000 to be the value of the plaintiff's shares. The plaintiff demanded the payment of the above amount with Rs. 62-8, being a moiety of the costs of the umpire; but the defendants stated in reply that they had no assets of the company in their possession, and that the same were in the possession of the new company. The plaintiff therefore applied to have the award filed in the High Court in order to enforce the payment of the abovementioned amount. His Lordship was of opinion that the plaintiff had no right except that conferred upon him by section 175 of the Indian Company's Act: it was not denied that he was still liable as a shareholder, and yet he now asked the assistance of the court, he being a shareholder, to put him into a position which would be somewhat analogous to that of an outside creditor. It was plain that to do that would be unjust to other creditors. Without giving a positive opinion, his Lordship remarked that a reasonable doubt existed as to whether the court had power to pass a decree for the plaintiff under the circumstances. Before the court could pass a decree, it should be satisfied that it had power to do so, and that the award was such as it could act upon. His Lordship thought if he granted the application, it would likely create considerable embarrassment in the working of the liquidation of the company. The plaintiff apparently meant to steal a march upon his co-shareholders by the present proceedings. It would be contrary to all recognised principles to give him, a shareholder, a decree which would terminate his liability as a shareholder and change his *status*. As a decree against the company, it would partially be a decree against himself as one of the shareholders. He had failed to satisfy his Lordship, and therefore his application for a judgment in terms of the award was refused with costs, with liberty to him to apply again. Costs of the liquidators to be paid by the company.

At Mr. Latham's suggestion, and with consent of counsel on the other side, his Lordship, instead of dismissing the plaint, ordered all further proceedings in it to be stayed.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICES as follows: on Sundays, at Falkland Hall, (back of Grant Road Theatre), 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., and at Dean Hall, Fort, (back of old Secretariat), and old Dockyard Road, Mazagon, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m. Also at each place, Mondays and Thursdays 7-30 p. m. English speaking natives are cordially invited.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.

The services in the Chapel, Belasis Road, will be conducted to-morrow forenoon at 11 by the past Rev. Albert Young and in the evening at 6 by the Rev D. Mackichan M. A., of the Free Church Mission. Special collections at both diets.

IN THE HARBOUR.

The Harbour Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning, the 2nd inst, at 11 a. m., and Thursday evening next, the 6th inst, on board the Ship British Enterprise at 7-30 p. m.; the latter service will be a *Service of Song*. Captains, officers and men are earnestly invited.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

THE RECONNAISSANCE IN THE LUGHMAN VALLEY.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

During the Lughman valley reconnaissance all the headmen of Lughman, including those of Alishing and the Aligar valleys, but excluding Khan Mahomed Khan of the Tsak Ghilzais and Dairam, cousin of Azma-Oollah, came in and paid their respects. The Malik of Charbagh, who was captured with the sirdars on the 13th, was released and sent in. Some men went to try and effect the release of Sirdar Shere Mahomed Khan, but Khan Mahomed, who is partly hampered on account of his sons being at Kabul, carried the Sirdar to the Oozbeen valley. The Lughman headmen gave hostages that they would either procure his release or prevent Khan Mahomed's return to Lughman.

The reconnaissance force consisted of 700 infantry, 2 mountain guns, and a squadron of cavalry under Brigadier General Jenkins. Not a shot was fired by day or night. The general effect of the reconnaissance was good.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

A report has reached Jallalabad of some rupture between Yakub and General Daood Shah Khan, and that the latter has left Kabul in a direction not known.

According to the latest news received from Turkistan, the Amir is said to be still at Mazar, and that Sirdar Shere Ali Khan, Kazi Kadisu, Mirza Mahomed Hanan, and Mastinmusti Shah Mahomed are at Tashkend.

A son of the Kunar Sayid, and Fateh Khan, nephew of Azim Aheellah Khan Ghilzai, have come in.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE ZULU CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The extraordinary credit of £1,500,000 asked for by Government on account of the Zulu campaign was unanimously voted by Parliament last night.

Major General Clifford has been attached to the staff of General Lord Chelmsford.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. W. H. Smith (First Lord of the Admiralty) introduced the Navy estimates for the ensuing financial year, amounting to £10,562,500, thus showing a decrease of £1,500,000 as compared with last year's estimates.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK AND W. NICOL AND CO.

The liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank have notified that they refuse to pay any dividend to the holders of Messrs. W. Nicol and Company's drafts.

Consols closed at 96¼, being a fall of ⅛ on previous day's quotations.

THE PLAGUE IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.

The statement that a case of plague had occurred here is declared by the authorities to be untrue.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Feb. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Java, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

PORT SAID, Feb. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Madura, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats limited business.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 5-16d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74¼
4½ per cent. do.	80½
3 per cent. Consols for account	96½
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	111½
Bar Silver	49 9-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£16,500,000 Inc.	£	700,000
Bills Discounted	£22,800,000 Dec.	£	400,000
Bullion	£32,100,000 Inc.	£	200,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 47⅞ per cent.

It is now settled that Mr. Ravenscroft is to succeed Mr. Gibbs as Member of the Executive Council, Bombay. Mr. Hope's argument, that a Civilian of the Revenue branch of the service should get the appointment has thus prevailed; but Mr. Hope himself is left out in the cold.

The flagship Euryalus leaves Bombay harbour for the Persian Gulf to-day, as the fever which has attacked so many of her crew shows no sign of abatement.

Sir Charles Sargent's judgment in the case of the Exchange Banks against W. Nicol & Co. will be looked for with feverish impatience by the mercantile community, now that the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank have announced their intention of taking advantage of the disputed Trust Deed, and refusing to pay any dividends on account of W. Nicol and Co.'s drafts which were bought by the Banks. It is quite possible, of course, that the liability of the City of Glasgow Bank may ultimately be affirmed by a Court of Law; but on the other hand it may be denied, and in that case the resident partners of W. Nicol and Co. will have involved the local Banks which believed in them and wished to do them a kindness in some very nice little losses.

The *Pioneer* is naturally very anxious to get the Press Commissionership abolished, and it therefore makes common cause with Mr. Archibald Forbes in abusing the Press Commissioner, who seems to us to have had much the best of it in the controversy with the irritable special correspondent. The *Pioneer* entreats the Government to abolish an institution which has been "discredited by the test of experience." But, after abolishing the Press Commissionership, on what could the Government fall back except that unlawful connection with the *Pioneer*, which has been still more shamefully discredited by the test of experience? We have never alleged that the Press Commissionership is a failure though we have found fault, oftener perhaps than other Indian journals, with some details of its working. The worst feature of the new system is the attempt to persuade editors not to reveal the origin of official *communiques*. This is a relic of that corrupt and demoralizing system which prevailed in those times in which the Government kept the *Pioneer*; but we have sufficient confidence in Lord Lytton to believe that he will soon do away with it.

Arrangements have, we hear, been made for a farewell dinner to be given to Mr. Gibbs at the Byculla Club on some day towards the close of this month.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday, it was resolved that His Excellency the Governor should be requested by the Chairman of the Corporation to open the Tulsi water works at an early date. The Municipal Commissioner mentioned that Tulsi water was in Bombay on Thursday last.

The Municipal Corporation, at yesterday's meeting, resolved that the Commissioner should now be called upon to institute legal proceedings in terms of the resolution of the 26th July 1878 for the purpose of removing the fakir and the encroachments in the Victoria Gardens.

We omitted yesterday to mention in our account of the exhibition which is being held at the School of Art, a collection of photographs from paintings by a Russian artist, illustrative of the progress of Russia in Central Asia. This collection, which is exhibited by H. E. the Governor, forms one of the most attractive features in the exhibition. We are glad to see that the picture by Mrs. Ballard, "a study of trees [illegible]ter," which we alluded to yesterday, has [illegible] we supposed, been overlooked by the [illegible] but has been awarded a medal. The [illegible]cating that it had gained a prize was [illegible]hed to it when our contributor visited [illegible]bition; hence the natural conclusion [illegible] judges had passed it by unnoticed.

News has been received that a Banian named Fursao was beaten and ill treated by the Turkish Governor of El-Hidsa on the Arab coast of the Persian Gulf. The alleged fault of the Banian was that of exporting dates from Guttar, but it is said that no notice of the prohibition had been made public. The native agent at Bahrein reported the matter to the Resident in the Persian Gulf, and steps have been taken to cause the Turkish authorities to enquire into it.

A flight of locusts, about ten miles deep and five miles broad, proceeding southerly passed through the Meerut district on Tuesday. We receive the information from Allyghur by telegraph, says the *Pioneer*, and it is hoped that this timely notice may put agriculturists lower down the country on their guard.

A native correspondent, writing from Kabul, says that Yakub Khan has completely recovered from his illness, and rides daily through the streets of Kabul, exhorting the people to fight, if they do not desire the rule of the Kafirs.

The Lahore paper says:—"We are informed on good authority that the return of General Biddulph is simply caused by a want of necessary supplies; that the troops of General Stewart's *corps d'armée* will certainly continue their advance in the spring; and that there is no prospect whatever of a speedy termination to the enterprise in which we are engaged."

The *Englishman*:—Our latest native advices from Kabul give the following enumeration of the forces at the disposal of the darbar and the positions occupied by them. At Siyah Sang and Chhar Asiya, in the immediate vicinity of the capital, six regiments of foot and five thousand sowars, with forty guns; at Butkhak, a body of troops, number not stated; at Dahan Sher, two stages from Kabul towards Ghazni, six regiments of foot and four thousand horse, with twenty guns, besides a large body of Ghilzais; at a place two stages from Kabul, towards the Shutturgardun five regiments of foot and three thousand sowars, with twenty-five guns, besides miscellaneous levies; with Shere Ali, at Mazar-i-Sharif, twenty miles from Balkh, six regiments of foot and four thousand sowars, of the Balkh cantonment, besides miscellaneous levies from Maimena. There may be troops at all these places, but no reliance can be placed on the above numbers.

The *Civil and Military Gazette*:—We hear from Kabul that under the orders of Yakub Khan, the whole of the confiscated property of Sirdar Wali Mahomed Khan has been sold by auction, realizing about forty thousand rupees; the real value being estimated at a lakh. It is reported that the Amir Shere Ali has sent a large convoy of 8,000 camels laden with grain and stores from Maimana to Kabul. These are destined to be distributed between Ghazni and the troops in observation of the Kurrum route. Sirdars Shahoobi Khan Kandaharee and Shahnawaz Khan have left Kabul in command of a body of two thousand horse for Ghazni. Sirdar Nasroolah Khan, son of the late Noorubzaman Khan has gone to join the force at the foot of the Shutturgardun. It is said that a number of the Chiefs of Kohistan have given their services to the Amir for the defence of Kabul. The Mahomedans generally declare that hostilities will break out in the ensuing month, though not lawful (or expedient?) in the present month. The families of all the Chiefs adhering to the Amir's cause have been, under instructions from Shere Ali, ordered by Yakub Khan to proceed to Herat. The report is spread in Kabul that the British have determined to put Sirdar Wali Mahomed Khan on the throne, and that the news has been confirmed by letters to that effect received from the Sirdar by his friends in the capital, and that the nomination is highly unpopular, it being generally thought that the Sirdar should be executed as a traitor. Shere Mahomed Khan and his brother Kaloo Khan, and Nizamoodeen Khan who were sent to Lughman by the British Government have been confined there by the people, and it is said they will be sent as prisoners to Yakub Khan who it is expected will put them to death.

The *Madras Times*:—The experiments in which Mr. R. S. Brough, the electrician of the Indian Government Telegraph Department, has recently been engaged with Edison's patent for working the quadruplex, we are told, have unfortunately resulted in failure. We have not heard the particulars of the failure, but we believe the Edison system (of quadruplex telegraphy) which is so successfully worked in America is suited only for circuits of limited length, and, therefore, unsuited to long lines like the main circuits of the Indian telegraph lines.

The *Englishman*:—A correspondent who has lately travelled from Allahabad to Agra and Jaipur writes to us from Agra, under date 20th February, that the agricultural prospects in a great portion of the North West Provinces and Rajputana are very gloomy and another failure of the crops is expected. In those parts where irrigation has done good work a ten or twelve anna crop may be realised, but it is extremely doubtful whether, in a majority of the districts, there will be more than half that quantity. Rain holds off although the sky is overcast almost every day, and it is feared that the scarcity, though we may hope it will not be a very severe one, will be wide-spread; unless there is a timely and sufficient fall of rain. The natives anticipate a famine, and while the mahajans are buying up unusually large quantities of every description of available grain, the well-to-do classes are laying by stock for several months and the numbers in the Poor House at Agra are increasing. There has also been some talk of relief works in the Allahabad District, but the Government does not wish to act precipitately and is evidently desirous of avoiding any measures which may cause a panic. From the districts round Kanhpur, food grains are being brought in largely to the railway station; and at the new station which has been opened a few miles above Kanhpur, thousands and tens of thousands of bags of grain for export to Agra and Rajputana on the one side and to Bombay on the other, are lying in the open for want of carriage, although the East Indian Railway authorities are running special trains daily. In Rajputana too, serious fears are entertained of a short crop. The barley and wheat fields indeed look very well, but rain is badly wanted. The rolling stock of the Rajputana State Railway is hard-worked with the import of salt from Sambhar and the export of grain to the Native States.

From General Fytche's *Burmah Past and Present*, we take the following account of an interview he had with the late King, which will be read with interest at the present moment:—"At our private interviews in the palace gardens, held there, as he remarked, to be quite free from eavesdroppers, the King conversed very familiarly on every topic which presented itself, and was most confidential and unreserved in speaking of the affairs of his country, and without any Oriental fastidiousness, even of his family. Amongst other matters he mentioned, that since the violent death of his brother the Crown Prince, he had not as yet declared his successor to the Crown, because he wished to avoid the danger of exciting a premature ambition in the young mind of one of his sons; and also, of producing factions among his numerous children, in opposition both to himself and his nominee. He feared, under any circumstances, whether he appointed a successor or not, that on his decease there would be great dissensions among the different claimants to the throne, that disturbances would be caused even in British territory thereby, and that the English Government would probably have to interfere, whether they wish to do so or otherwise."

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the revised estimate (amounting to Rs. 60,00,000) for the Tirhoot State Railway. The excess over the last sanctioned estimate (Rs. 56,21,400) is partly owing to the resolution to construct in connetion with the Railway a tramway seven miles in length, and partly to other unforeseen causes.

The Committee of the Royal Humane Society have unanimously voted their silver medal to Babu Kristo Chunder Chuckerbutty, for gallantly rescuing the drowning woman from the Hughly near Chandernagor, the facts of which case were reported in our paper at the time.

The origin and spread of the plague in Astrachan has been reported upon by the German Sanitary Department, and from its report we make the following extract:—"There are not wanting data which point to the probability that we have to deal in the present case not with an original and primary outbreak of the disease, but with the final link of a chain of comparatively trifling outbreaks which had hitherto remained unobserved, the original source of which is to be sought in one of the principal cradles of the epidemic, *viz.*, in the north-western angle of the Persian Empire. There in the Highlands of Aderbeidschan, which extend from Mount Ararat to a point south of Lake Schari, and which border towards the north immediately on Russian Caucasia, the plague, after having apparently disappeared from the region for a space of twenty-eight years, has, since 1863, shown itself in repeated outbreaks, which at first were comparatively weak but gradually increased in intensity, and which have all come more or less into public notice. These outbreaks occurred in the years 1863—1864, 1870—1871, 1873—1874, and 1876—1877, and were intimately connected with the similar outbreaks in the Lower Euphrates Valley, near Bagdad, in the years 1867—1868, 1873—1874, and in 1877. The traffic between the Shütes, who live in North-Western Persia and the localities of Kerbela, and Nedchef in the Euphrates Valley, which contain their 'holy things,' and in particular the custom of those Mahometan sects to carry the bodies of their deceased relatives from time to time by means of caravans from Persia to those holy places for the purpose of being buried, appear to stand in casual connection with the repeated succession of outbreaks of the epidemic in those two regions. This is the more probable, since both the provisional method of keeping the corpses of Shütes before they are carried to the holy places, and likewise the way in which they are buried in the latter localities, as well as the manner in which they are transported thither, are of an extremely careless or incautious character, violating all principles of public health. Travellers in those parts describe the meeting of such caravans of dead bodies as producing effects of the most revolting description that can be imagined; and this religious usage is regarded as one of the chief means of carrying the plague from one of those regions to another, unless, indeed, it be not itself the source and origin of the disease. What may have been the actual frequency and extent of the disease during the last decade in the hilly interior of Aderbeidschan, how many smaller outbreaks in addition to those of greater importance may have escaped public notice, these are things which it is impossible to ascertain under the state of things prevailing there, and particularly on account of the fear the inhabitants show of all measures of isolation such as might be carried out on the fact of an outbreak of the disease becoming known. During the serious outbreak of 1871, when an official commission, consisting of four medical men, attempted to ascertain the extent of the epidemic, they were unable to penetrate into the interior districts which are the original seat of the disease inasmuch as the tribes residing in the vicinity threatened them with death if they ventured to advance any further."

Martin Weiberg, lately carpenter of the P. and O. s. s. Avoca, who, during the vessel's voyage to Australia, made away with a lot of sovereigns, which formed part of the cargo, and was recently arrested in Australia on the charge, has not been heard of since his escape from the Melbourne Police at the Tarwin River, Gipps' Land. Weiberg made his way into the bush, and as neither provisions nor fresh water can be obtained for miles around, it is believed that he has perished.

The evil consequences that must result to Germany from the reimposition of duties upon iron appear very clearly from the report upon English trade in iron with Germany which has just been presented to the British Iron Trade Association. The duties, it will be recollected, ceased to exist only two years ago, and they were repealed at the instance of the German Government itself, on the ground that neither the mines nor works of Germany were able to supply the greatly enhanced demand, while they were quite strong enough to dispense with protection. That the first argument still applies in full force is shown by the statistics collected in the report referred to. For example, the quantity of home-made pig iron worked up is only 1,026,000 cwt., whereas that of the foreign pig is 2,456,000 cwt., or nearly two and a half times as much. Nor is it only since the remission of the duties that the import of English iron has assumed such large dimensions; it was still greater during the inflation period, 1872-3. It seems to follow, therefore, that the iron manufactures of Germany cannot do without English iron; and as they give employment to 215,000 men, while the mines employ only 114,000, the interests of the former, even leaving the consumer altogether out of account and arguing the question from the protectionists' own standpoint, are by far the most important. As for the second reason assigned by the German Government in 1873, it is clear that a depression extending over the whole commercial world cannot be due to a local cause.

BOMBAY.

A female prisoner, a bhamtee by caste, in the Poona City Jail, gave birth to twins on Thursday.

A set of "Cotton Tables" have been published by Mr. Sundar Pandurang Navalkar, which are intended to facilitate the calculations of cotton quotations accurately and promptly. The freight equivalents which are added to these tables will enhance their usefulness by making it easy to ascertain the cost and freight quotations. The little book will, no doubt, prove of much service to those for whom it is intended.

The Albert Mills Company.—At the High Court yesterday, on the petition of Ghoonilal Nemchund and others which was previously heard, Sir Charles Sargent made an order for the winding-up by the court of the abovementioned company. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the petitioners, Mr. Farran for certain creditors, and Mr. Fraser for some shareholders. Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, was appointed a provisional liquidator.

A vagrant.—James Power, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

At the instance of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals the driver of a private shigram, the property of Hirjee Bhimjee, a Banian merchant, was fined Rs. 8 yesterday by Mr. Nana Morojee for using a lame horse.

Assaulting a Policeman.—A Mahomedan, named Hagoodah Kambux, was yesterday fined Rs. 20, or in default to two months' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. Nana Morojee for assaulting and resisting a native police constable while in the execution of his duty.

Fatal accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of a labourer employed on board the steamship Scotland, who met with an accident on the 24th instant by falling into the hold of that vessel, when he sustained such serious injuries that he died yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Run over by a bullock cart.—The adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday at the Gocooldas Tejpal Hospital into the circumstances connected with the death of Kassim Kid, when the following verdict was recorded, "That the death of the deceased was caused by tetanus following a wound on the right heel by his having been accidentally run over by a bullock cart."

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

There was a large attendance of people on the Kennedy Sea Face yesterday afternoon to witness these races. The results were as follows:—

"The Dwarf Stakes."—Rs. 25 added. For all untrained C.B. ponies, 13-2 and under. Catch weights over 11 stone. ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 10.

Mr. C. Young's	Begum	R. K. George	1
,, Sturgess's	Donald	Owner	2
,, L. B.'s	Snark	,,	3
,, W. A. Glazebrook's	Chinaman	,,	0
,, H. Porter's	Tommy Dodd	,,	0
,, Frere's	Boogum	,,	0
,, W.M. Macdonald's	Whiskey	Rimington	0
,, Wyer's	Peter	Smytton	0

"The Hack Stakes."—Rs. 30 added. For all untrained Arab and C.B. Hacks. Catch weights over 11 stone. ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 10.

Mr. W.A. Glazebrook's	Mr. Paul	Owner	1
,, J. Croft's	Kabul	,,	2
,, Sturgess's	Chartreuse	,,	3
,, G. E. Even's	Rocket	,,	0
,, C.'s	Cock Robin	Littleton	0

"The Polo Stakes."—Rs. 20 added. For all recognised Polo ponies, 13-2 and under, certified if necessary by the Honorary Secretary for Polo. Catch weights over 10 stone 7 pounds. ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 5.

Mr. L. B.'s	Snark	Owner	1
,, A. G[illegible]zebrook's	[illegible]oast	,,	2
,, C. Gray's	Cocktail	,,	3
,, F. C. Rimington's	Motee	,,	0
,, R.-C.'s	Tommy	,,	0
,, Wyer's	Peter	,,	0
,, Even's	Dandy	,,	0

"The Ladies' Hack Stakes."—Prize presented by Gymkhana. For all untrained Arab and C.B. hacks at present in the possession of, or in the habit of being ridden by ladies. Catch weights over 11 stone. ½ mile.

Mr. C. Young's	Begum	George	1
,, Warre's	Cobweb	,,	2
,, Crawford's	The Lamb	L. B.	0
,, W.A. Glazebrook's	Bob	Owner	0

SECOND DAY.—Saturday, 1st March.

The races for this afternoon on the Kennedy Sea Face commence at 4-40 p. m. punctually. No carriages will be allowed in after the races have begun. There will be an enclosure at the winning post for ladies and members of the Gymkhana, &c. Entrance, one rupee.

1st Race—"Pony Steeplechase." Rs. 25 added. For all untrained C. B. ponies, 13-2 and under. Catch weights over 11 stone. ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 10.

Mr. C. Young's	Begum	Owner.
,, C. Gray's	Cocktail	,,
,, W. A. Glazebrook's	Cragie Toast	,,
,, H. Porter's	Tommy Dodd	,,
,, Even's	Ali Mu-jid	,,
,, R. C.'s	Jack	,,
,, W. M. Macdonald's	Whiskey	,,
,, L. B.'s	Snark	,,
,, A. Arthur's	Coxswain	,,
,, Sturgess's	Donald	,,
,, Bebew's	Topsy	,,
,, R. L. Stewart's	Barney	,,

This race will be run in heats. The three first in each heat will run in the final.

2nd Race—"Arab Steeplechase." Rs. 30 added. For all untrained Arab and C. B. hacks. Catch weights over 11 stone. ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 10.

Mr. W. A. Glazebrook's	Mr. Paul	Owner.
,, Crawford's	The Lamb	L. B.
,, J. Croft's	Kabul	,,
,, W. A. Glazebrook's	Bob	,,

3rd Race.—"Lilliputian Stakes." Rs. 20 added. For all untrained C. B. ponies, 13 hands and under. Catch weights over 10.7. ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 5.

Mr. R. C.'s	Tommy	,,
,, Sturgess's	Cliquot	,,
,, W. M. Macdonald's	Whiskey	,,
,, Simpson's	Old Tom	,,
,, C. Gray's	Cocktail	,,
,, Even's	Dandy	,,
,, Whitcombe's	Baby	,,

Post entries at double the entrance money close on Thursday evening, 27th February.

E. L. BARTON,
Honorary Secretary, Polo.

THE FINE ART EXHIBITION.

Amongst those present at the opening of the exhibition on Thursday, in addition to H. E. the Governor, there were H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, General Warre, H. E. Read-Admiral Corbett, the Hon. J. Gibbs, C. S. I., the Hon. L. R. Ashburner, Dr. Hunter, Major Mant, Major Rivett-Carnac, Mr. Grant, Mr. Geary, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Terry, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, &c. &c.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs, in requesting the Governor to open the exhibition, said—May it please your Excellency, on behalf of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Fine Art Exhibition of 1879, I have the honour to lay before your Excellency a short statement of what has hitherto been done in the way of art exhibitions in Bombay. The last exhibition that took place was in 1873, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, and from that time to the present, no exhibition of a similar kind has taken place in Bombay, although, as your Excellency is aware, there has been one annually in Poona. At the end of 1877 it was considered by many people in Bombay that the time had arrived, especially as a lover of art and no mean artist like your Excellency had come here as Governor of Bombay,—it was thought the time had arrived when another and perhaps more successful attempt might be made towards establishing an annual art exhibition in this city. A meeting was held at the Municipal office, at which certain preliminaries were settled and a committee of management formed. Considerable difficulties had arisen on previous occasions in finding a building suitable for the exhibition of pictures, and the result was that it was decided the present exhibition should take place when the building in which we are now assembled, the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art, should be opened. Some delay took place in the finishing of the building; and the result was that the exhibition, which was to have taken place about this time last year had to be postponed to the present time. Mr. Gibbs further related the history of the getting up of the exhibition, and concluded by asking the Governor to declare it open.

H. E. the Governor said—Ladies and gentlemen, I have, of course, the greatest pleasure in complying with the request that has just been made that I should open this exhibition, and a few preliminary observations are now expected from me. Then, I presume that although this exhibition is partly got up for the general amusement and instruction of the public, it is mainly intended for the instruction of our native fellow subjects, both students at the school and also the general native public of this great city. I trust all our native friends will consider that the presence of so many ladies, and the presence also of so many distinguished officers, constitute a proof of the good feeling which exists between the Natives and the European community, and the desire which the leaders of European society have to render all the aid they can to everything which relates to the welfare of the natives. (Applause.) We hope, then, that this exhibition is only a forerunner of many exhibitions to come, and that an exhibition of the School of Art will become an annual institution. The present exhibition, I believe, consists of upwards of 700 articles, whether pictures or other objects of vertu out of which 200 are water colour pictures and 250 are oils. These pictures, and these various other objects, are partly the work of amateurs who are still living among us, partly also the work of students of our School of Art, and partly the works of modern and ancient painters which happen to belong to persons resident in this city, *i.e.*, works locally obtained. So far, I hope that on the present occasion you will find a rich and ample treat for all the visitors and spectators. But it is to be remembered, if any future exhibitions are to take place a similar wealth of articles of interest is hardly to be expected. There will, of course, be the works of amateurs and the works of students; but, we can hope for but very few local works from the studios or from the residences of the people of this city. All the studios and portfolios have doubtless been exhausted in order to furnish the present exhibition; but in lieu of all these local works we hope that by next year there will be at least the commencement of an Art Gallery within the walls of this institution. (Hear, hear). Now, I will beg my native friends to remember that if there is to be a School of Art, and Art Gallery is an essential adjunct. Let us consider how an Art Gallery is to be got up. Well, it is got together in this wise. Copies made by European artists of the greatest works existing in Europe can be obtained. I believe that a copy of a good Italian picture can be got for £20, some say it can be got even for £10. Thus, for a few hundred pounds, we may obtain copies of first rate pictures of the Italian, the Flemish, and the Spanish schools in ancient Art. Of modern works, we may obtain copies of pictures in the English, French, and German schools. Similarly at about the price of £10 to £20 each, we may obtain casts of statues, both modern and antique, from London, Florence, and from Rome. By these means, with a moderate expenditure of a few hundred pounds, certainly for a few thousand pounds, an excellent Art Gallery may be brought together. (Applause.) At all events, for a very few hundred pounds a beginning may be made of a Gallery which will gradually go on bit by bit and year by year. Then, I will ask our native friends to remember that such an Art Gallery is prepared, not for the purpose of teaching you to make feeble imitations of European art, for remember you have plenty of examples of ancient Indian art in this country, plenty of objects of the highest interest, both in landscape figures, costume, everything of that sort; but an Art Gallery is got together for the purpose of showing you the method the European has of imitating Nature. You will observe from that the artistic feeling, the careful accuracy, the affectionate carefulness, with which European artists imitate every object of beauty in Nature. From their method learn to imitate the various objects of interest which surround you in your homes in this country. Such then being the prospects of future exhibitions, I will beg leave to mention to you some of the principal pictures which have obtained prizes on the present occasion. As Mr. Gibbs has just mentioned, I have myself reluctantly accepted the office of Judge. I hope that the awards will give general satisfaction to the art-loving community. I can assure you all that the greatest trouble has been taken in order to make the awards complete; but you must kindly remember that the terms of the competition, the various conditions and restrictions, under which prizes are allotted will often render the awards somewhat incomplete from a purely artistic point of view. For instance, many of the best pictures in the room are excluded under the terms of the prize programme from competition, that is to say, many of the works most deserving of prizes have not obtained prizes. If you see works of that kind, I hope you will bear in mind that it has been impossible to award prizes to them. Nevertheless I hope that no prize has been unworthily awarded. First of all, in the prize list, you will see a gold medal has been awarded to a portrait of Major Gill, by the artist of this institution, Mr. Griffiths. You will next see a silver medal awarded to a really beautiful work by one of our lady friends, Mrs. Gillespie. This work, I particularly recommend to the consideration of all persons, Europeans and Natives present, because, though perhaps not perfectly complete, still it is sketchy, light, tasteful, elegant, and expressive. (Applause.) Then a bronze medal and a commendation have been awarded to two works by native artists, Mr. Teroovengada Naidoo and Mr. Juggonath Ananta. These works are not in themselves complete, but they do really give remarkable promise in respect of colouring. This colouring, though wanting undoubtedly as regards quality, nevertheless is full of richness, variety, and vigour, and shows to what a high degree of proficiency as colourists native students may attain. Then, there is a gold medal awarded to a beautiful study of laterite by Major Tanner, which will be familiar to many of you as having been exhibited at Poona. There is a silver medal awarded to a picture by Mr. Forde. That has been awarded on account of the remarkable truthfulness of the atmospheric effect which pervades the whole picture. It shows exactly the tone imparted by the atmosphere of this island to the objects of Nature. There is a picture of Matheran by our local artist, Mr. Louis Frank, which exhibits the approach of storms in the monsoon at Matheran. Every one of us who has been out in the midst of heavy weather in the hills will recognise the truth of that portraiture. There is a picture of Matheran by Colonel Hancock, which has received a gold medal. This picture will be an old favourite of those who have entered the hospitable mansion of Mr. Gibbs. There is a silver medal awarded to a very pretty picture by Mrs. Ballard, whose departure from Bombay is deplored by us all. There is a study of Matheran trees, by Mrs. Jardine, evincing the highest promise on the part of the lady artist, who I hope will long live and flourish amongst us to exhibit works of art. There is a bronze medal awarded to a very unpretending picture of a very small boy tending a very large buffalo; but the picture is full of humour. Then, a gold medal has been awarded to Mr. Bromley, for exhibiting a collection of oil paintings by Mr. Clough Bromley, his son, who I believe has competed for the Turner medal in England. That is a collection of pictures well worthy of your inspection. We are under the greatest obligations to Signor Mandalfo and Dr. Knapp for their collections of valuable pictures by European artists. Then, with regard to pottery, there is a really beautiful collection by the students of the School of Art, executed under Mr. Terry's supervision. You will find in this collection no spurious imitations on the part of natives of European models but a real reproduction of fine old native shapes, together with that glorious effect of tints of blue which we see often in the province of Sind, and which we feared had almost died out from amongst us. That particular effect of colouring will, I hope, be again produced within the walls of this institution, under the supervision of Mr. Terry. Then, there is a gold medal awarded to the best collection of designs by Major Mant, a name well known to lovers of art in Western India. (Hear, hear). I am proud to think many of these designs were prepared under the auspices of the Bengal Government in the days when Major Mant and I had the honour of working together on the other side of India. (Applause.) I am sure every true Bombay man will also be proud to think of the success which Major Mant obtained in another Presidency. (Hear, hear.) There is also a beautiful design, by a true Bombay man, Mr. Stevens, of the new terminus which is about to be erected for the G. I. P. Railway, a building which will soon be among the greatest ornaments of this imperial city. Next, a silver medal has been awarded—and, I wish it had been possible under the conditions of the prize list to have awarded a gold medal—to the collection of copper engravings presented to this exhibition by the Right Rev. Bishop Meurin. This is a collection of copper engravings by Chevalier Paranese of the ruins of Rome. I venture to say this collection is the pride, the gem, and the glory of this exhibition. I commend it to the careful consideration of every native gentleman here as the highest specimen of the most careful, accurate, and artistic European method of delineating external objects. Then, we are greatly indebted to Messrs. Thacker and Co. for a beautiful collection of oleographs. Amongst these, there are two pictures by a French artist of Ruth and Rebecca, than which I venture to say two more beautiful objects of art are not to be seen in this exhibition. A silver medal has been awarded under the head of "Photographs" to Dr. Cook, of Poona, a gentleman who we all know adds artistic aptitude to high scientific attainments. Then a silver medal is awarded to a set of gold and silver work produced by the students of the School of Art, and also a bronze medal to decorative arms produced by the School of Art in Cutch, well worthy of the consideration of visitors. And there is a remarkable specimen of decorative leather work prepared by Mrs. Macfarlane. I venture to think that this will constitute quite an era in Bombay art. You will find that the coloured leather produces almost an apparent facsimile of the various leaves of the plants and flowers. Next a silver medal has been awarded to the art needlework, prepared by the inmates of the Mazgaon Convent. This really lovely work I commend to the attention, not only of ladies, but of all gentlemen, European and Native. Lastly, a medal has been awarded to the silk and gold thread prepared by machinery in imitation of the Benares hand-wove kinkob, by the Sassoon Mills. The production of this work will constitute a landmark in the textile industries of Bombay. There was a very close competition between this and the no doubt very beautiful work produced by the Alliance Company, and I felt great doubt really myself which was the best of the two; but after taking the advice of some ladies as assessors we have decided in favour of the Sassoon Mills. I hope the award will give satisfaction to the manufacturing community. (Hear, hear.) I must add that high commendation is proposed to be given to a screen of beautiful sketches by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. (Applause.) I have further to add that three more pictures are expected from the talented hand of Mrs. Gillespie; and also that a collection of photographs has just arrived from Gunnesh Khind which are not in the catalogue, but to which I invite the attention of all visitors. It is a collection of extreme value, because it represents some of the oil pictures painted by my distinguished Russian friend Mr. Verschagin. That lamented soldier and artist has since fallen by a Turkish cannon, and therefore, as no more pictures will come from that talented hand, the representations of those pictures which still exist become inestimably valuable. I venture to say that finer sketches were never made by any European hand in all Asia than these sketches by Mr. Verschagin. I specially commend them to the notice of the visitors. And now, ladies and gentlemen, before concluding, I would beg leave to make a few general observations to my native friends present. I would ask the students in the first place, to recall the names of their benefactors. On these public occasions, the names of past benefactors should always be recalled. Then remember that the family of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy whom I rejoice to see present to-day have contributed full two lakhs of rupees, or £20,000 to this institution—one lakh was given by Sir Jamsetjee himself or his sons, and one lakh by Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee who is so well remembered among us. These munificent donations were presented to Government on the condition that this building should be constructed and that this institution should be endowed and maintained; and those present to-day may judge how fully Government has redeemed that pledge. Then, scholarships were presented—Rs. 3,000 by Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Rs. 15,000 by the Rao of Kutch, and Rs. 3,600 by Messrs. Sassoon. And we should recall the names of the artists who in past years have figured in this institution. There are the names of Mr. Higgins, now departed from amongst us, in respect of metal work; of Mr. Kipling, now Principal of the institution at Lahore, as regards statuary; of Mr. Griffiths, now on furlough and whom we hope soon to see back again, as regards painting; and Mr. Terry, who is happily still present, as regards elementary drawing. But for the future welfare of this institution, we greatly look to the artistic exertions of Major Mant, whom we have had the greatest pleasure in placing at the head of this institution. I can assure all native gentlemen present that no effort will be spared to keep up a constant supply of artists from Europe, though I do not disguise from you that this is a matter of extreme difficulty. Still, even if artists are not speedily obtainable, great confidence may be placed in the supervision of Major Mant. We should also remember the gentlemen who have been architects, to Government—Mr Trubshaw, Mr. Paris, and Col. Fuller, the last of whom has lately departed from amongst us and has left as memorials of his work all these splendid handiwork facing us on the Esplanade. [Hear, hear]. We may add the name of our local friend still present amongst us, Mr. Stevens, one of whose works you will see in this exhibition. Then, we may also revere the memory of the late Sir Gilbert Scott, who furnished many of the designs of the finest buildings in this city. Never, too, should we forget, on an occasion like this, the name of my distinguished predecessor, Sir Bartle Frere. [Applause.] Many are here present who will still remember that all the artistic improvements which we see in this city, in this Presidency, were really originated by Sir Bartle Frere. It was he who gave the impulse, not only by his many-sided personal culture, but also by his great administrative abilities. There was also his distinguished colleague and co-adjutor, Sir Barrow Ellis, who though now in England will, I am sure, be glad to hear of the success of our exhibition to-day, just as also Sir Bartle Frere will be glad, in the midst of his arduous occupations in South Africa. Also you may pay a tribute of respect to our friend Mr. Gibbs, who is present to-day (hear, hear), who as you know has taken such a warm and consistent interest in this institution. Then, as regards the objects of this institution, I would beg the students to recollect that they are threefold. First, the instruction is given for the sake of the useful arts practised in this city. There is not a single one of those arts, numerous as they are, in this line of industry, such as lithography, engraving, carpentry, and a dozen others,—there is not one of these branches, I say, that is not benefitted and promoted by the artistic principles which you will learn here. Then, secondly, the instruction is given for the sake of improving young men in several of the professions, such as architecture, civil engineering, mechanical engineering, portrait painting—which will rapidly become a very remunerative profession—and also instruction, for remember that this institution is to be the parent of many branch institutions hereafter in other parts of Western India. Furthermore, there is to be, as we hope, an elementary instruction in drawing in all the principal schools in the interior of the country, in which schools students of this institution will find remunerative employment. Thirdly, the object is to forward the liberal education which ought to form a part of the bringing up of all the native youths of the country. Then, I hope that after you leave this institution you will continue to study the various books upon art which have been published in the English language, such books as the works of Ruskin and Rossetti, of Herbert Spencer upon Psychology, Lessing's Laocoon, and the works by the French authors Levigne and Taine on the science of the beautiful; also such special works as those of Ferguson upon Indian Architecture, Sterling's Artists in Spain, Lindsay's Christian Art, Owen Jones on the Grammar of ornament, and Mr. Pater, of Oxford, on the Renaissance. You should read also such periodicals as the old Art Journal which still maintains its prestige, and the new Portfolio, a periodical edited by Hamilton, one of the pupils of Ruskin. While studying such things, remember, my native friends, both those who are in mature life as well as those who are young, that the great object of this exhibition is to instruct you all in the science of the beautiful. We are not only to imitate the beautiful in Nature, if we have leisure, but if we have not leisure to imitate, still we are to perceive and to appreciate it. Remember that the simplest, plainest object in Nature may be rendered beautiful by the observance of the principles which are inculcated here. If those principles are observed, the plainest objects become refined and elevated, and if those principles are not observed, then the grandest objects are apt to become vulgar and debased. Remember too, that a thing of beauty, that a sense of beauty, if we only have it, is a possession for ever. Even if a man is afflicted with blindness, still memory survives, and he sees in imagination. Remember what the poet said about Milton in his blindness having his darkness lightened by more than mortal splendour. But besides this possession during this transitory existence, the feeling for the beautiful elevates and prepares us for the better life that is to come. While you are in the heyday of existence, learn by studying art to appreciate the beauties of this city and island in which it is your privilege to dwell. Believe me that if our atmosphere was just a little less hazy than the scenery of Bombay would be little interior to that of southern Italy, of Sicily, and of Greece, which has delighted so many generations of men. And this native city here may fairly take its place with the finest cities of the East. Not only is it superior to every city in India, but it is almost equal to such cities as Cairo, Constantinople, Bagdad, Ispahan, and Canton. And while the surrounding scenery and the native town are so fine, during recent years under Sir Bartle Frere's guidance, the Government has endeavoured to raise a long series of structures which may be worthy of this commanding locality. Amidst these structures, this School of Art may fairly hold its place. While we, the successors of Sir Bartle Frere, enjoy the advantages of all that he inaugurated, we are trying, perhaps unworthily, to follow in his steps. We still endeavour to heap building on building, to mass pile after pile, still endeavouring to erect fresh buildings that shall take equal place with, perhaps, if possible, shall surpass, even those buildings which have been already erected. And thus with the hearty co-operation of the whole community both official and non-official European and Native, with a generous appreciation of all that our predecessors have done, and with the ambition to hand down something worthy to our successors, we shall still endeavour to render Bombay year by year more and more beautiful. (Applause).

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A special general meeting of members of the Corporation was held yesterday at the Municipal offices, when there were present:—Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Chairman; Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Mathew, Gostling, Duxbury, Carroll, J. Y. Lang, Douglas, Kemp, Jacomb, Freeborn, Grattan Geary, P. Peterson, Lieut. Crockett, Messrs. F. Vouillon, M. R. de Quadros, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Raghunath N. Khote, Cowasjee M. Limjee, Rahimtoola M. Sayani, K. R. Cama, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntok, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Khunderao C. Bedarkur, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee, V. R. Luxmonjee, Vundravundass Purshotumdass, Joomabhoy Laljee, Dinanath R. Khote, Jamsetjee P. Kapadia, Hurrichund Sadashew, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Janardhun Gopall, Byramjee Dadabhoy, and Tribhowundas Vurjeevundas.

THE TULSI WATER WORKS.—THE OPENING CEREMONY.

According to previous notice, Dr. Blaney moved that His Excellency the Governor be requested by the Chairman of the Corporation to open the Tulsi Water Works. At the last meeting, Dr. Blaney said, he was precluded from bringing forward the motion for want of a previous notice; and now that it was regularly put before them, he hoped it would meet with their acceptance. The occasion would, the doctor thought, be a fitting one for His Excellency the Governor to take the chair and to declare the works open for the public use. There could be no doubt that they would be very useful and important works; but it was not his (Dr. Blaney's) intention now to anticipate what would be commented upon very eloquently and forcibly by His Excellency the Governor. He might, however, point to the expected purity of the supply from Tulsi, with regard to which they had taken care not to commit the same egregious blunder that had occurred in the Vehar water works. They had taken care to put a sludge-pipe in the Tulsi works in order to shut off all impurities, and he entertained a strong hope that the purity of the Tulsi supply would be maintained for a long time to come. For want of the sludge-pipe, Vehar waters had gradually deteriorated until its impurities had told upon the public health, which had suffered in a corresponding degree. But now a very large sum of money had been sanctioned to give water to the public in a presentable and health-giving form. With regard to the large volumes of water which were allowed to run over the waste weir of the Vehar Lake, Dr Blaney apprehended that, were an American to view the waste of pure water which they permitted while preserving at the bottom all the impure water, he would very much be tempted to say "these fellows like their water thick and green." (A laugh.) Under proper advice and with all due consideration, the question had been taken up by the Town Council to keep the Tulsi water pure at its source; and Dr. Blaney had that day given to the Secretary to the Town Council a notice that, at the next meeting of it, he would move for comparative periodic analyses of Tulsi and Vehar water being furnished to the Town Council; and these analyses, with the aid of individual experiences and the knowledge of their engineer, would, he hoped, enable them in time to improve both the purity and the quality of the water supplied for public use. One good result of the quality of the Tulsi supply would be that it would arm the Town Council with power, and the Corporation with reasons, to make the Vehar supply as pure and as healthgiving as that from Tulsi itself. With these remarks, he moved the resolution given above.

Mr. Raghunath N. Khote seconded the proposition.

Mr. Mathew was sorry to bring to the notice of the Corporation that the work at the Malabar Hill reservoir was going on very slowly, and enquired when it was likely to be completed.

The Municipal Commissioner said that Mr. Walton was not present at the meeting to answer the enquiry; but he might mention that it would take about a twelve-month to get the covering of the reservoir ready. As far as the supply for the general public was concerned, he might say that Tulsi water was actually in Bombay on Thursday, but that a pipe burst which required repair, and that even now it was available as far as Khumballa Hill. If no other pipes burst, it could be supplied in Bombay within a day or two.

Mr. Mathew remarked that it was certainly disappointing to learn from the Commissioner that the reservoir could not be completed for another twelve-month.

Dr. Blaney observed that the passing of the present resolution would do much if any thing was wanting to stimulate the zeal of the Commissioner and the executive officers.

The Commissioner—It is quite unnecessary.

The chairman said the Corporation were very much obliged to Mr. Mathew for calling attention to the slow progress of the reservoir work; but the Commissioner himself was no doubt anxious to open the reservoir as soon as practicable.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

ARCADING IN RAMPART ROW.

It was proposed by Dr. Blaney, and seconded by Mr. Gostling, that sanction be given to the arcading over the foot-path in front of House No. 2, Rampart Row, by Mr. E. D. Sassoon, on payment by him at the rate of Rs. 45 per yard for the 105·06 square yards of land to be so built over.

Mr. Gostling said Mr. Sassoon was to be congratulated on coming forward to introduce an improvement of great importance, which afforded to wayfarers shelter from sun and rain, and which, he thought, should be generally imitated. For some years past the proposal to arcade in Rampart Row had been allowed to fall into abeyance even though it was sanctioned by Government. At the same time Rs. 4,000 was too much to pay for an arcade; and Mr. Gostling suggested the advisability of allowing the erection of temporary arcades at a lesser cost than at present.

Mr Kemp said it was unfortunate for a desirable public improvement as arcading that the charge levied by the municipality should be so excessive as it was at present. If a reasonable reduction was made, both the public and the Municipality would be the gainers. It was a pity that the heavy rates deterred house-owners from erecting arcades at present.

Mr. Grattan Geary expressed his concurrence in the views of the preceding speakers. It would be generally admitted that it was desirable to have the footpaths in Rampart Row and Hornby Row arcaded; but the width should be considerably more than 12 feet. The arcades in Turin, which were equal in breadth to the whole of that of the Bombay paths, were a great public convenience; and it was desirable that the Corporation should encourage the erection of arcades on as large a scale as was practible.

The Municipal Commissioner said Mr. Sassoon would have 12 feet, and 16 feet including the pillars.

Mr. Gostling remarked that there was a misapprehension on the part of the Municipal officers, and that as far as he could recollect, the former resolution that arcades should be for the whole width.

Mr. Douglas said he was in favour of 24 feet being granted: but he would certainly suggest that there should be a uniform width.

Professor Peterson concurred fully with Mr. Kemp observing that he was utterly at a loss to see the principal on which any payment could be demanded for a public improvement, especially as the footpath would be handed over to the Municipality.

It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. Kemp, and seconded by Mr. Peterson, that sanction be given to the arcading over the foot-path in front of house No. 2, Rampart Row, by Mr. E. D. Sassoon, on payment by him of the sum of one rupee per square yard for the land so built over provided the plan of building be approved by the Municipal Commissioner.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that the Act must be altered before they could pass this resolution. It was, moreover, opposed to the bye-laws.

The Chairman called attention to the resolution passed on this subject by Government in 1866. He thought that arcades were a great gain to the owners of houses although they were a public improvement too.

Mr. Nowrojee concurred with the Chairman and urged that the usual rate should be charged.

Dr. Blaney, in replying upon the proposition, observed that if they were, according to Mr. Kemp's advice, to make a present of the authorised fees for according to the owners of houses in the Fort, whom he wished every prosperity without a tinge of jealousy, it would be a matter of six or eight lakhs to the Municipal revenue; and at the time of the next Budget, the Corporation would have to be asked to add one or two per cent. to the house rate. He considered it to be his duty to protest strongly against any such diversion of the public funds.

On admission the amendment was lost and Dr. Blaney's proposition was carried by a large majority of votes.

A REFUND.

It was proposed by Dr. Blaney, seconded by Mr. Tribhovundas Vurjeevundas, and carried, that sanction be given to the refund of Rs. 20, to Mr. Salley Hoosein, for advertising sale of ground to him at Mazagaon Road, the sanction of the Corporation to the sale being unnecessary.

MISCELLANEOUS GRANTS.

On the motion of Dr. Blaney, seconded by Mr. M. R. de Quadros, sanction was given to the following grants from surplus cash balance:—Rs. 322 for cost of office furniture, Refund Department, Town Duties collection. Rs 859-3-11 for purchase of slab-stones from Messrs. Heptools and Co. on account of road repairs in 1878. Rs. 1,490 for payment to Messrs. Sorabjee Vacha Ghandi and Company, who were contractors for the supply of carts and bullocks in 1878, and to whom that amount was due when the contractors handed over the 51 carts of the road department at the end of the year.

CORPORATIONERS ON THE PORT TRUST.

The Chairman moved, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, that a memorial be submitted to Government, praying that in the new Port Trust Act provision may be made empowering the Corporation to return at least two of its members as members of the Port Trust. That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to draw up and submit such memorial. The chairman of the Corporation, Messrs. D. S. Kemp, F. Vouillon, Rahimtoola M. Sayani, Raghunath N. Khote, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Dr. T. Blaney. The chairman said the Port Trust comprised a very valuable amount of property in which, both directly and indirectly, the Corporation was interested. On the Mersey Dock Trust the Corporation was represented by nearly one-half the number of its members; and it was desirable and just that an opportunity should be given to this Corporation to represent its views in the Port Trust board. The Town Council had unanimously approved of this proposition when it was placed before it.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, in supporting the resolution, suggested that two was too small a number, and that the Corporation should have the power to return four members.

Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy was of opinion that there was no need for the proposed memorial. The Port Trust already contained among its members the best men that Bombay could spare, merchants, Government officers, and others.

Mr. Goculdass Jugmohundas suggested that the Corporation should take advantage of the present opportunity to memorialize on several sections of the Port Trust Act.

The chairman told Mr. Goculdass that his suggestion could not be acted upon, as he had given no notice of motion.

After some further discussion, the resolution was put to the vote and adopted.

ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

It was proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, and resolved that the following papers be recorded:—

Letter from Government, No. 75 of 1879, stating that the address of condolence from the Corporation to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen and Empress has been forwarded to the Government of India for transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State. Letter from Government, No. 534 of 1879, forwarding copy of a communication from the Government of India, stating the address has been forwarded to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India for submission to Her Imperial Majesty.

A copy of the address was laid on the table. It ran as follows:—

To Her Most Gracious Majesty, Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

May it please Your Imperial Majesty,—We, the Chairman and Members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, humbly beg permission to approach Your Imperial Majesty with an expression of our heart-felt sorrow for the sad bereavement you have sustained by the death of Your Majesty's beloved daughter, the Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt.

In common with the many millions of various races and creeds whose happiness it is to live under your benign sway, we earnestly hope that you may find some consolation for your great affliction in the recollection of the fact that, vast as is your Empire, there is no quarter of it in which a loss so grievous to Your Majesty will not in some degree be shared in by your loyal and loving subjects.

That Almighty God may be pleased to support you in this trial, and grant you a long and glorious reign, is the prayer of Your Imperial Majesty's most loyal and faithful servants, the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.

H. F. Hancock, Col., R. E., Chairman.
H. Wynford Barrow, Clerk.

THE "IMMORTAL" FAKIR AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The next matter was a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, stating that Mr. Cammoo Sulliman, not having succeeded in obtaining the private land necessary for the carrying out of the agreement for the removal of the encroachment made by the fakir in the Victoria Gardens, now propose to wall off a path-way to the tomb, &c., through the gardens.

The Clerk, Mr. Barrow, read the letter (already published by us) as well as the following communication from the Commissioner:—

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 28th February 1879.

Forwarded to the Clerk of the Corporation with reference to the Resolution of the Corporation, dated 30th July 1878.

If the former of the two alternatives proposed by Mr. Cammoo Sulliman be adopted, the result will be precisely the same as if the original proposal had been carried out. The ground on which the mosque and other buildings are situated will be enclosed by a wall six feet in height with a door which will form the only entrance to the ground and open upon the Main Road, and the only difference will be that the ground required for the passage to the door on the Main Road will have to be obtained from the Corporation with the sanction of Government, and not from a private individual. This arrangement would not cause any injury to the gardens, for the main avenue from which the ground will be taken would still be about 20 feet wide. If the second alternative be adopted, it will prevent the frequenters of the mosque from remaining on the premises after the usual hour for closing the gardens to the public. In either case the complaints that have been made against the existing arrangement will be removed, and Mr. Cammoo Sulliman has consented to pay the cost of the proposed alterations including, if necessary, the purchase of the ground required from the main avenue, measuring about 100 square yards.

The lease under which the Victoria Gardens were made over to the Corporation provide that no portion of the Gardens shall be alienated without the sanction of Government, and therefore the sanction of Government will be required before the ground abovementioned can be converted into a passage out side the Gardens. In the other case, the passage leading from the main avenue to the mosque will remain inside the Gardens, and the whole of the ground, including the enclosure to the mosque, will remain in the possession of the Corporation and continue to form a portion of the Gardens. The advantage of this arrangement is that the mosque and its surroundings would still be under the charge of the Superintendent, and for this reason it would perhaps be advisable to adopt the latter of the two alternatives proposed by Mr. Cammoo Sulliman.

J. H. Grant, Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Lang remarked that by this time every member of the Corporation was, he thought, perfectly tired of this matter; and that the sooner it was finally disposed of the better it would be for their peace of mind. At a meeting of the Corporation held on the 26th July 1878, it was proposed by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, and seconded by Mr. V. R. Luxmonjee, "That with a view to establish the right and title of the Corporation to the premises occupied by the late Mahomedan Fakir in the Victoria Gardens, and to remove the encroachments made therein by him, this meeting requests the Municipal Commissioner to institute proceedings, in a court of law as advised by the law officers." To the above an amendment was proposed by Mr. K. C. Bedarkur, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and was carried by 14 votes against 5 in the following form:—"That with a view to establish the right and title of the Corporation to the premises occupied by the late Mahomedan Fakir in the Victoria Gardens, and to remove the encroachments made therein by him, legal proceedings be instituted in a court of law as advised by the law officers; unless by the 1st February 1879, the agreement regarding the premises occupied by the late Fakir proposed to be made through Hadjee Currim Sulliman, shall have been carried out in full with the sanction of Government." Now, Mr. Lang was of opinion that Mr. Cammoo Sulliman having failed to carry out his part of the arrangement, they should confirm the resolution of the 26th July to institute legal proceedings. His own idea would be to turn "Mr. Fakir" out first and take legal proceedings afterwards; but he agreed that, in this law-abiding city, legal forms should be respected. Mr. Lang had no doubt that he ("Mr. Fakir") was a charming man (a laugh) and in the right place would be an ornament to society, but situated as he was in the midst of their public garden, he was any where but in the right place and should be turned out. Mr Lang did not approve of the alternative scheme proposed by the Municipal Commissioner. It was undesirable that the religious adherents of any sect should be allowed to make the gardens their head-quarters. He therefore proposed "That the proposed agreement not having been carried out within the time specified, the Municipal Commissioner be now called upon to institude legal proceedings in terms of the resolution of the 26th July 1878 for the purpose of removing the fakir and the encroachments in the Victoria Gardens."

Mr. Carroll, in seconding the proposition, remarked that in a matter wherein religious sentiment and caste feelings came into play, it was but right that, in deference thereto, the Corporation should adopt a certain course; but when they saw that an encroachment had been made in a public garden, it was time that sentiment should give way to a public right. The Corporation were the trustees of the garden in which every man, woman, and child had an interest; and it was advisable that, as trustees, they should keep the gardens perfectly intact. The question was still an open one; and he was happy to second the resolution.

Dr. Cowasjee remarked that, having once laid down the course to be pursued, they should do nothing to nullify their own proceedings.

Mr. K. C. Bedarkur said there was some misconception on the subject. The encroachment was said to be placed in the middle of the garden, whereas the fact was that very few people knew anything about it. The best way out of the difficulty would be to adopt the second alternative proposed by the Commissioner; and the speaker would tell the Corporation it would not be an easy thing to turn the fakir out. He therefore proposed as an amendment, "That this Corporation approves of the suggestion of the Municipal Commissioner to permit Mr. Cammoo Sulliman to wall off a passage from the mosque, four feet wide, by including a portion of the main avenue in the Victoria Gardens leading to the garden gate opposite to Messrs. Sassoon's silk mill by a wall 7 feet high; to complete the existing walls to a height of 7 feet, and place a gate on the public road for the use of the frequenters of the mosque only. That the work be completed within three months from this date, and that application be tmade to Government to sell the ground required for che passage."

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Gostling.

Mr. Douglas, Mr Geary, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee spoke in favour of Mr. Lang's proposition, while Mr. Gostling, Mr. Sayani, the Municipal Commissioner, and the chairman spoke in favour of the amendment. On division, Mr. Lang's proposition was carried by 19 votes against 10.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

On the motion of Dr. Blaney, seconded by Mr. Gostling, it was resolved that the Chairman be requested to apply to His Excellency the Governor in Council, on behalf of the Corporation, for a site for the new Municipal offices, in accordance with a request made to His Excellency by a deputation of the Corporation on the 6th of December last; and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to expedite the completion of the plans in time to accompany the application.

This was all the business before the meeting.

THE ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF KATHIAWAR.

DESPATCH OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

India Office, London, 23rd January 1879.

His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council Bombay.

Sir,—I have received and considered in Council the letter of Your Excellency's Government No. 55, dated 30th October last, forwarding reports from the Political Agent in Kathiawar, submitting the Administration Report of that Province, and of the Bhavnagar State for the year 1877-78, together with your Resolution thereon.

2. The results exhibited in these reports are very satisfactory, and testify to the efficiency of the system, recently established in Kathiawar, of co-operation of the Chiefs under the guidance of the Political Agency. Under it the evils threatened by the drought with which the province was afflicted were effectually prevented, while large and useful works for the prevention of failure of future monsoons were undertaken. I observe with particular gratification the generosity shown by the richer Chiefs towards the people with their various jurisdictions throughout the recent period of general distress.

3. The decision arrived at by the Bhavnagar and Gondal States to employ capital in the construction of railways independently of any pecuniary aid or guarantee on the part of Government is especially commendable; and I look with interest to your promised report of the detail of the measures determined upon.

4. The marked success of the Rajkumar College is very encouraging, and the extension of education throughout the Province is as rapid as can be expected.

5. I concur in the commendation you have bestowed on the Joint-Administration of Bhavnagar for their conduct of the affairs of that important State during the minority of the Thakor, to whom the government has lately been transferred. I am glad to receive so favourable an account of His Highness' character and disposition, and see every reason to share the hope expressed by Your Excellency's Government, that his administration will be a blessing to his own people and an example to the other Chiefs in Kathiawar.—I have, &c.,

Cranbrook.

THE PLAGUE.

(The Lancet.)

The lunacy (for no other word would here be appropriate) which has struck the Governments of Russia, of Germany, of Austro-Hungary, and of Roumania, with respect to plague, is one of the most humiliating spectacles which has been presented in these latter days. It seems as if we had been suddenly cast back into the Middle Ages as we read the reports of the various measures adopted by the several Governments for the arrest of the formidable disease, and the illusion is made complete when the most distinguished of Russian physicians describes the malady, as seen in the province of Astrachan, to be distinguishable from the "black death" of the fourteenth century, and speaks of it as "black death." Acting, as it were, on notions which belong rather to the barbarous medicine of the fourteenth than to the scientific medicine of the nineteenth century, the Governments referred to have precipitately had recourse to certain measures of quarantine of which the unvarying testimony of history has been to show that they have been useless in arresting the progress of any infectious disease whatever, while they have as invariably aggravated the condition favourable to the development of such disease among the communities having recourse to them. We say "precipitately," for it is a fact that in not a single instance was inquiry made as to the actual nature of the plague in Astrachan by any, even the Russian, Government before these measures were had recourse to. We read of a Medical Commission, composed of German and Austro-Hungarian physicians, headed by the great German epidemiologist, Dr. August Hirsch, who, although protesting against the indiscriminate means adopted by his own Government, is still true to the principal study of his lifetime, starting for Russia to investigate the plague while concurrently the same Governments prohibit the importation from Russia into their territories of linen cloths, rags, furs, skin, leather, caviare, fish, Sarepta balsam, felt, and waste paper of the danger of which, as mediums for conveying the infection of plague, we say it advisedly, there is not a title of evidence; of disinfecting (!) Russian railway carriages when they reach German or Austro-Hungarian soil; and of establishing sanitary cordons and quarantine over many hundreds of miles of frontier. While the disastrous effects upon many trades of these measures and the consequent evil influence upon the means of subsistance of the poor are certain, at a time when it is of essential importance such effects should be guarded against, the advantage proposed to be gained in regard to the spread of plague is absolutely illusory. Is it possible that the inordinate folly of such measures as proved by the utter failure in the same countries when cholera first spread into Europe, can have been forgotten? Have the results of the experience of plague, during the first quarter of the present century, wholly and absolutely condemnatory of the quarantines now proposed to be conducted on the Continent, been lost sight of? Moreover, are the invaluable teachings as to the disease, bearing upon the subject since its reappearance in 1853, unknown in Germany? We cannot think so, and we are compelled to believe that these measures have been dictated without regard to modern knowledge on the subject, and in a spirit of panic which is in the highest degree discreditable to the Governments concerned. The matter affects us very nearly here in this country, for unmeaning panics of this kind, among presumably the most intelligent as among the least intelligent of a country, quickly spread. Our old quarantine law in Great Britain is in reality a law primarily against plague, and has not been repealed—is, in fact, in force. If we were to allow ourselves, influenced by the panic of Continental governments to attempt to put it in practice, we should not only stultify our recent public health legislation and administration, but plunge ourselves into endless difficulties. Fortunately Parliament is about to meet, and this question will no doubt receive consideration. The course of the Government is obvious—namely, to resist as firmly the adoption of quarantine in plague as it did (after bitter experiences of its futility) in cholera. Any immediate disturbances to commerce would be but temporary; but if Government palters with the question, and plague, as is probable, should become resident for a time in Europe, our great safeguard against the disease in the strict exercise of the internal sanitary administration now existing, may be gravely unsettled, and the course of our commerce put largely at the mercy of any maritime State on the Continent.

Deaths in Calcutta.—During the week ended the 18th February there were 306 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 37·1 per thousand per annum. In the previous week the number of deaths was 280, and the death-rate 34 per thousand. There were 24 deaths from small-pox, 5 from cholera, 33 from dysentery, 132 from fevers, 13 from asthma, and 12 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—3 non-Asiatics, 10 mixed races, 196 Hindus, and 97 Muhammadans. The most unhealthy ward in the town was Hastings, with a death-rate of 74·4 per thousand, and Waterloo Street was the most healthy, with a death-rate of 19·2 per thousand.—*Englishman.*

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NOTICES.

The information contained in this notice is to be carefully considered, to be noted in the Sailling Directions and compared with the Chart when the ship is navigating the parts to which it refers.

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE.

[No. 13.]

RED SEA.

NAVIGATION.—INSHORE PASSAGES. (a)

EXPERIENCE has shown that vessels with small steam power have considerable difficulty in making progress against the strong winds which in the winter seasons, from November to March, blow from either end of the Red Sea towards its centre. In the northern part these obstacles are more easily surmounted by such vessels than in the southern; and in the Gulf of Suez west of Shadwan island vessels bound to the northward can make use of the inshore channels with smooth water for about 30 miles, and avail themselves of many convenient anchorages in the Gulf. Full directions for making these passages are given in the Admiralty Red Sea Pilot, at pp. 8 and 18-22.

Between the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb and the parallel of 17° N. strong S.S.E. winds are experienced from November to March; these winds often extend as far as the parallel of 21° N., but as a general rule their strength gradually diminishes at about 50 miles north of Jebel Teir island. In this part of the Red Sea commence the difficulties of a small-powered steam vessel proceeding to the southward during the winter season. Vessels so situated may with advantage pass to the westward of Dahalak bank through Musawwa' channel. In this track land and sea breezes will be experienced; also outside the limits of the land and sea breezes the south-easterly winds blow with less strength on the western side of the Red Sea than in its centre.

MUSAWWA' CHANNEL.

The following information relating to Musawwa' channel is derived chiefly from the remarks and surveys of Commander W.J.L. Wharton, H.M. Surveying Vessel *Fawn*, 1877. (b)

[*All bearings are Magnetic. Variation 4° 30' Westerly in 1877.*]

GENERAL REMARKS.—Musawwa' channel is the name given to the passage between the African shore of the Red Sea and the coral archipelago of Dahalak, from the latitude of 16° 40' N. to 14° 40' N.; it is 180 miles in length from Difnein island to Ras Kosar. North Musawwa' channel, which is that from Difnein to the Narrows of Hartau peninsula, is on an average about 9 miles wide. At the Narrows it contracts to 2½ miles. South Musawwa' channel, from the Narrows eastward, has a breadth of about 13 miles.

Musawwa' channel affords a convenient and safe passage and may even be navigated at night with care and at slow speed, but much caution is requisite as the islands are low and steep-to.

The character of the Abyssinian mountains is the same throughout Musawwa' channel; flat table-lands prevail, with their axes north and south, but here and there sharp peaks break the line and form good marks when known. A broad sandy plain that rises gently from the sea runs back 15 or 20 miles to the foot of these great ranges, where it attains a height of over 800 feet. This plain is dotted with smaller hills, generally conical in shape, whose heights above the sea are much dwarfed in appearance by the mountains behind, and by the almost imperceptible slope of the plain. This fact must be borne in mind when attempting to recognize the hills from the chart.

WINDS.—In North Musawwa' channel northerly winds prevail, blowing stronger during the day than at night; inclining from the shore in the morning and veering to the north-east during the day. A low barometer (about 29·80 to 29·90) is invariably followed about two days later, by a northerly wind that sometimes sets in suddenly and fresh, but sometimes gradually, in both cases preceded by light clouds. The barometer at once rises and remains high as long as the wind lasts.

When southerly winds blow throughout the channel they generally continue during the night also; by day blowing strong from S.E.; at night veering to S.W. and falling lighter. As long as the wind is from the south-west it is remarkably dry, but the wet bulb thermometer instantly rises several degrees on the wind shifting to the south-eastward. This strong southerly wind seldom lasts over four days. The barometer gives no warning, but falls as soon as the wind sets in.

In south Musawwa' channel south winds are most prevalent, bringing up a considerable swell, which is met as the vessel nears Shumma island, even when the wind does not blow home. The remarks as to the veering of the wind in the north channel apply equally here.

Frequently there will be a fresh south-east wind south of Shumma, while the wind off Difnein and Harat islands is notherly.

Off Musawwa' the direction of the sea breeze is generally east.

RAIN.—Rain comes with northerly winds, and falls during these winds from the end of November to the beginning of March. The rainfall varies much.

CURRENTS.—The direction of the currents in Musawwa' channel is very variable. In January and February the south-east winds blowing in the middle of the Red Sea are strongest, creating a southerly surface current along the Abyssinian shore, much influenced however, by the local winds in the channel, and by the tidal movement.

TIDAL STREAMS.—In the Northern channel the flood sets to the south; the ebb to the north, and these movements are often very regular; but at other times the southerly current will be only checked by the ebb and accelerated by the flood.

In the southern channel the tidal streams are difficult to distinguish. In January and February southerly currents prevailed against south winds, but in March and April the current was more generally to the northward. It seemed, however, to be much governed by local winds, and off Ras Kosar attained in the latter month, after five days' continuous south-east wind, a velocity of 1½ knots to the north-west.

The tidal streams appear to meet at the Narrows off Shumma island.

TIDES.—It is high water, full and change, at Difnein about 12h., at Musawwa' at 1h., and at Ras Maurikh at 12h. 30m. The rise and fall of the tide varies much with the wind, but springs average about 4 feet, and neaps rise 2½ feet.

DIRECTIONS.—Vessels from the northward, bound through Musawwa' channel, should shape a course to pass 15 miles eastward of Ed dom esh Sheikh island, the easternmost of the Sawakin group, which is a small island, low, and thinly covered with bushes; whence a course may be shaped for North Bluff hill (taking care to avoid the reef which extends 3½ miles eastward of Gharb Miyun island), thence stand along the coast to the southward at a distance of 2 to 4 miles from the land.

The coast of Abyssinia to the southward of the Sawakin group, between Ras Shakal and the Round Hills, is composed of table land and hills from 500 to 700 feet high. About 36 miles south of Ed dom esh Sheikh island, are two mountains (Round hills) lying in an E.N.E. and W.S.W. direction; they are precipitous on their northern sides, and slope gradually on the southern. The summits of these mountains, being much higher than the land in the vicinity, form good marks when approaching from the northward.

The land to the southward of Round hills is high close to the coast, with chains of hills and high mountains behind.

The general prevalence of a thick haze during the winter renders approaching the north end of Musawwa' channel by shore marks rather difficult to a vessel from the eastward; but, as a rule, when the haze is thickest the sky is clear and observations can be obtained, and when clouds prevail (usually with a northerly wind) the land is tolerably clear, though the highest peaks may be capped. (c)

VICTORIA PEAK, 30 miles inland and 48 miles W.N.W. from Difnein island, is a dome-shaped summit 7,400 feet high, on the north end of a flat range, is the most easily recognizable mark about the north end of the channel, if it can be seen. The peak keeps its shape tolerably from all views, and tops all other mountains near.

Should the higher peaks be hidden, Paps will probably be made out. This is a double-peaked isolated hill, 1,150 feet high, standing 11 miles from the coast on the plain, above which it rises 600 feet. It bears W. by N. from Difnein. There are some other smaller hills round Paps.

Eleven miles south of Paps is a group of volcanic cones. The highest of these is 1,120 feet in height. There are other smaller and less conspicuous hills on the plain further south.

ANCHORAGE.—On the mainland side anchorage ground is abundant throughout the whole length of the channel, though in the majority of cases there is little or no protection from south-east winds, but the holding ground is generally good, and the space, except to the south, is too confined for any sea to get up. For these reasons it is advisable to keep nearer to the mainland shore, and as each anchorage is described in detail hereafter, it is not considered necessary to give any further directions for the passage, beyond a general caution that the reefs off the mainland do not always shew, and that the reefs on the island side are steep-to.

DAHALAK BANK should be approached with caution, navigating by the eye when crossing the bank (see pp. 104, 105, 118 of Red Sea Pilot). There is no passage across Dahalak bank south of Enta'entor island.

The north part of Dahalak bank is dotted with coral reefs, only a portion which probably appear on the chart. The northern danger of 3 fathoms, marked in the chart of the Indian surveyors, in lat. 17° 05' 30" N., long. 39° 38½' E., was not found by the *Fawn* (d), but a bank of 7 fathoms was found in lat. 17° 8' N., long. 39° 38' E.; one of 8 fathoms in lat. 17° 4½' N., long. 39° 45' E.; and another of 9 fathoms in lat. 17° 3½' N., long. 39° 41' E. These banks are individually of small extent.

FAWN REEF, a small 3-fathom patch with deep water round it, lies in lat. 16° 58' 30" N., long. 39° 34' 30" E.

TWO FATHOMS BANK, 9 miles east of Difnein island, is an extensive coral bank having from 2 to 3 fathoms water, which can generally be seen.

THREE FATHOMS BANK.—At 18 miles E. by N.½ N. from Difnein is another large coral bank with 3 fathoms on it.

DIFNEIN, the north-westernmost island of the Dahalak group, which lies at the entrance of the North Musawwa' channel, is of coral and sand, 30 feet high, covered with mangroves, has a diameter of a mile, and stands in deep water with very little reef round it. Its centre is in lat. 16° 37' 00" N., long. 39° 18' 15" E. There is no convenient anchorage off Difnein; the island shews an undulating outline from the north. The nearest part of the mainland is 10 miles distant to the westward. Vessels passing to the eastward of Difnein should pass within a distance of 5 miles.

ENTESILEH, 6 miles S. by E from Difnein, is a small coral island, uniform in outline, and covered with dense bush 20 feet above the water line. There is a reef one 2 cables in width around it, and to the north-westward a bank tails off on which a vessel can anchor in 12 fathoms, coral, with the island bearing S. S. E. 6 cables distant. This is not a good anchorage.

BANK.—Four and a half miles south from Entesileh is a sand and coral bank with 5 fathoms on it.

KANDELLAI is a small mangrove islet near the mainland, 9½ miles W. by N. from Difnein, and only separated from the shore by a narrow channel a cable wide. The island is not easily made out unless the vessel be close in.

COAST LINE.—About Kandellai the coast of the mainland is fringed with mangroves, and shoal water runs off for some distance, the 5-fathom line being 2 miles from the shore.

The coast line trends from here with a general S. ¼. E direction for 44 miles, where it curves out to the south-eastward for 9 miles to Ras Harb. Abreast of Ente'sileh the deep water is nearer to the shore and continues so to within 10 miles of Ras Harb, with the following exceptions.

SHOALS.—At a distance of 15 miles south of Kandellai and S. W. 9 miles from Ente'sileh the shore reef projects 2 miles from the coast to a point where there is a 2 fathom head. At 2 miles N. E. by N., from the 2-fathom head is a 5-fathom patch.

Opposite Sheik ul Abu, or Labuwah, in lat. 15° 57' N. 5 miles N. by W. of Ras Turreek, and thence to the southward are some patches with 3 and 4 fathoms on them, at a distance of 2½ miles from the land. Five miles S. E. of these, and 3 miles east of Ras Turreek are two more patches of 4 fathoms. Ras Harb bears from these S. W. ½ W. 5 miles. On this part of the coast the 5-fathom line of soundings increases its distance from the shore to one mile.

RAS HARB in lat. 15° 48' N., long. 39° 25 E., is a low rounded sandy point, bearing from Musawwa' island N. ½ W distant 12 miles. There is no reef off Ras Harb, but the 5-fathom line is three-quarters of a mile from the shore.

JEBAL KARAMBURRA, OR ROUND HILL.—Eighteen miles W. by E.S from Ras Harb, is a range of hills, 1,630 feet in height, extending N. W. and S. E. on the plain. Although, when the higher mountains are visible, these appear insignificant, they shew well when the former are obscured, and the summit at the north end being nearly detached, and of a bold rounded form, it makes a good landmark.

HARAT is an island 7½ miles long, lying N. N. W. and S. S. E. on the east side of the channel, with its north point 22 miles S. by E. from Ente'sileh. It is 50 feet in height, has a few stunted bushes, and presents an uniformly flat outline, except at the north point, where there is a slight rise to 35 feet. There are a few huts and wells on the western shore.

AWALI SHAURAH ISLAND is situated about 22 miles north-eastward of Harat island. The rocks lying 3 miles W. by S. ½ S. from 'Awali Shaurah island, are about one cable in extent, 25 feet high, and dark in colour.

SHAB HARAT, a narrow reef, extends from Harat 9 miles in a N. by W. direction. Dangerous coral patches crop up all over this reef, which is generally visible; its western edge is steep. Two miles still further north are two small banks, but there is not less than 5 fathoms water on them.

There is another detached 7 fathom bank 2 miles W. by N. of the north end of Shab Harat. This being principally sand shews distinctly.

SEIL BADIRAH, 15 feet high, is a small coral islet on Shab Harat, 1½ miles N ¼ E from the north point of Harat. There are three smaller islets nearer the Harat shore.

SHEIK UL ABU, or Labuwah, is a low sandy island that stands on the reef projecting into the channel 2 miles to the westward of the southern end of Harat, itself a sandy horn pointing west. The outer point of Sheik ul Abu is in lat 16° 2' N., long 39° 25' E, and 14 miles N ½ E from Ras Harb. The reef extends only 1½ cables to the west of Sheik ul Abu.

ANCHORAGES—There is anchorage in 12 fathoms, with protection from south and east winds 2½ miles to the north of Sheik ul Abu, with Seil Badirah in line with the left extreme of Harat bearing N ½ E.

There is also anchorage to the south of Sheik ul Abu, in 13 fathoms sand and mud, with the right extreme of Harat N E ½ E, and the left extreme of Sheik ul Abu N N W.

BANK.—The bank on which is the last-named anchorage, extends from Sheik ul Abu to the S S E. for 10 miles, with depths varying from 11 to 20 fathoms, sand and mud.

To the eastward of this bank, and of Harat, is a deep channel that separates them from the adjoining islands.

DOHUL BAHUT is 8 miles S E ¾ S from Sheik ul Abu, and 10 ½ miles N E ½ N from Ras Harb. It is a small sand and coral island surmounted by a clump of trees 35 feet in height, which renders it conspicuous. Reef runs off to the north for half a mile, but on the south it is very narrow.

ANCHORAGE.—There is anchorage all round Dohul Bahut in from 7 to 17 fathoms, the lesser water being to the N E at 1½ miles distance.

DAHRET.—Three and a half miles S E ½ S from Dohul Bahut, and on the same bank of soundings, is Dahret, a small low sandy islet.

NOTICES.

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE.—[No. 13.]—*Continued.*

DOHUL.—East 2 miles from Dahret is the west point of Dohul, a large low flat island 3 miles long east and west and 2 miles wide. It is connected to Dahret, by a 3-fathom ridge. There is a village, with a square white mosque on the northern shore, and half a mile to the east of it is a grove of dom palms, visible 10 miles. Dohul is steep-to on its southern shore.

BARADUH.—Four miles east from Dohul Bahut, and 3 miles N E by N from Dahret, is Baraduh, a sandy island, 20 feet high, 1½ miles long, having three palms near its centre. A reef borders the western side of Baraduh, and extends a mile seaward.

KHOR DAKHILIYAH.—From Ras Harb, the sandy coast trends 9½ miles S ½ W with a slight curve, to Khor Dakhiliya, which is a small but deep bay, with good, but unused anchorage in it, on the north side of the island forming the north border of the Musawwa' harbour. The upper part is shallow, and the reef runs off the southern point for 3 cables to the north, narrowing the entrance to 3 cables, but giving the protection to the anchorage during S E winds. On this reef is an islet 2 cables from the south point. Half a mile further south is the entrance to Musawwa' harbour, to the north of which, on Ras Abel el Kadir, stands a white sheikh's tomb.

MUSAWWA' HARBOUR is situated in the north part of Harkiko bay, and is a narrow creek of deep water between Musawwa' island and two other islands on the north, which are joined to the mainland at low water. The harbour lies E N E, and W S W, and affords good holding ground in 8 fathoms, sand and mud, but not much room. So few vessels frequent it, however, that a single anchor can generally be used; the available space is 6 cables in length, and 2 cables wide. (e)

Reefs border the entrance points on both sides, the southern one being most extensive, and the most difficult to see, as there is as much as 2 and 3 fathoms on it at low water, 250 yards north of the point on which the fort stands. On the other side the reef only projects half a cable, and is steeper.

With strong S E winds a well sets in, and the causeways are sometimes flooded.

DIRECTIONS.—Bring the Pasha's palace to bear W S W and steer for it. This will lead up the centre of the harbour and to the anchorage. In summer sudden squalls are said to come off the hills, and it will be well to moor, if intending to remain many days.

MUSAWWA' TOWN, standing on the small coral island forming the south side of the harbour, is a most wretched and dirty town, partially built of coral, the rest of the material being mud, and only occupies the inner part of the island. The trade of Abyssinia, of which Musawwa' is the outlet, is now in Egyptian hands.

At the eastern point on the south side of the harbour entrance is a dilapidated fort. A causeway leads from Musawwa' island to Taoualoud (Vulture) island, a quarter of a mile to the westward and another, threequarters of a mile long, joins the latter to the mainland.

The buildings most conspicuous are the Pahsha's palace (a domed house with pillars, on the north point of Taoualoud island at the head of the harbour), and the mosques, whose two minarets can be seen 10 miles. The custom house is a tall white house close to the latter. There are said to be from 3,000 to 4,000 inhabitants at Musawwa'.

SUPPLIES are scarce at Musawwa'. Beef is generally to be had, and is the best meat. Goat, mutton, fowls, and fish are also to be procured, but are bad of their kind. Vegetables are scarce, brinjals and onions being the only descriptions, and often even these are not to be obtained. There are a few scantily supplied general shops kept by Greeks, and the bazaar is ill-furnished.

Water is brought into a large reservoir on the island of Taoualoud by pipes from the village of Makullu, 4 miles distant, where it is pumped up from a well that gives a constant supply, but not of a good quality.

CONSUL.—There is but one representative of foreign powers here, a vice-consul of France.

EXPORTS are ivory, coffee, hides in considerable quantities, and ghee, brought by caravans of camels and donkeys from the interior.

COAL.—There is generally coal stored at the Government depôt for the use of the Egyptian mail steamers, but it is understood other vessels cannot be supplied without permission from the Egyptian authorities at Cairo.

MAILS.—There is a fortnightly steam vessel from Suez that calls at Jiddah and Sawakin, both ways.

TELEGRAPH.—There is a telegraphic wire connecting Musawwa' with Cairo, via Kassala and Khartoum. There is also a branch to Sawakin.

POSITION.—The observation spot at the north point of the entrance to Musawwa' is in lat. 15° 37' 12" N., long. 39° 27' 23" E.

TIDES.—It is high water, full and change, at Musawwa' at 1h. Springs rise 4 feet; neaps 3 feet.

SHEIKHSAID OR TURTLE ISLAND is a small sand and mangrove island one mile south of Musawwa,' and surrounded by a wide reef with a 2-fathom channel between it and Musawwa'.

HARKIKO OR DOKHNAU BAY.—To the southward of the Musawwa' islands the coast line sweeps round in a bold bay 6 miles across from Muswwa' island to Ras Guddam to south-eastward. To the southward of the reefs off the Musawwa' islands Harkiko bay is all deep, to within half a mile of the shore. The shore line is low, and the plain rises gently to the foot of the low coast ranges 2½ miles at the back of Harkiko.

Harkiko, or Dokhnau, is a large village standing on the shore about the middle of the bay, to which it gives its name. A minaret and several houses shew up white from a distance.

JEBEL GUDDUM on the S. S. E. side of Harkiko bay, is an isolated mass of mountain, rising 3,100 feet above the sea. It makes a magnificent landmark, and in clear weather may be seen from a position northward of Harat island. In shape it is irregular, and rounded, with several little peaks of nearly the same altitude, none being markedly superior. The true summit is a small pyramidal peak, 12 miles S. E. ½ E. from Musawwa', conspicuous by its shape, from the north, and situated about a third of the breadth of the top of the mountain from the east.

Jebel Guddam is wooded to the summit, and the plains around it abound with game. Ostriches, wild boar, guinea fowl, spur fowl, antelope, gazelle, and hares, are all to be found at about a mile from the seacoast. The plain is dotted with small villages, and affords pasture for many cattle and sheep.

RAS GUDDAM is a low coral point, the south-eastern extremity of Harkiko bay; a 5-fathom patch is said to exist one mile off shore, and two miles to the east of Ras Guddam.

ANNESLEY BAY.—From Ras Guddam the coast trends to the south-east into Ghubbet Zula or Annesley bay. (f)

MADOTE, or sandy islet, is a low sand island 8 feet high that lies E. by S. 17 miles from Musawwa', and 9 miles W. N. W. from Assarka. It stands near the end of a long reef that extends north for 5 miles from Desei island, and which projects beyond Madote 4 cables.

ANCHORAGE.—There is anchorage on the west side of the island in from 10 to 15 fathoms, sand, with the centre of Madote in line with Dulhe peak bearing S. E. by S.; but this ledge is very narrow, and must be approached with caution. It falls quickly into deep water.

MUJUNIEH, lying 3 miles N. W. by W. of Madote, and E. ¾ S. 11 miles from Musawwa', is a 3-fathom bank with a small one-fathom reef on it. There is anchorage one mile N. N. E. of the shoal part, which is generally to be seen.

SEVEN FATHOM PATCH.—There is a bank of 7 fathoms coral, N. E. by N. 4½ miles from Madote.

DISEI is a volcanic island, 4 miles in length north and south, with a succession of conical peaks, the highest of which above Village bay and 2½ miles from the north end, is 400 feet high. The island lies to the westward of Hartau peninsula, at the entrance of Annesley bay, with its north point 5 miles S. by W. from Madote. It is rightly called one of the pleasantest places in the Red Sea, as its picturesque shape, the verdure of its valleys and the vegetation on its hills, are a relief to the eye, especially as seen from the anchorage of Village bay.

WATER.—There are some wells of good water near Village bay, but they are not convenient for watering a vessel.

VILLAGE BAY ANCHORAGE is a small bay on the east side of the island just to the north of the peak. There is a good anchorage here in 7 fathoms, with the north point of the bay N. W. by N. 1½ cables distant, and the peak S. W. by S. A small shoal with a rock awash at half tide lies on the south side of the anchorage 2 cables from the shore east of the peak. (g) The village is small; there are plenty of live stock, but the inhabitants are not anxious to sell them.

DESEI CHANNEL, between Hartau peninsula and Desei, is deep and wide. There is a volcanic islet named Sheel or Centre-bay rock, 80 feet high in mid-channel, east of the peak, which may be passed on either side. Off the south end of Desei are the east dry rocks (15 feet high) bearing E. S.E and W. N. W. from each other half a mile apart; the outer rock lies S. E. by S. one mile from the south point of Desei; there is a depth of 10 fathoms between the two rocks.

Indore rocks, about 100 yards in extent, are distant 3 cables E. ½ S. from East dry rocks and are composed of coral heads with 6 feet water on them. The Hartau side of the channel is steep and bold, and must be hugged by a passing ship to avoid Indore rocks.

HOTHA ISLAND is 5½ miles S.E. by S.½ S. from Madote, and is 1½ miles long from north to south and about 50 feet high, with a flat top. At low water it is connected to Hartau peninsula, 2 miles distant to the southward by a dry reef.

A reef extends more than a mile to the N.E. of Hotha, and the bay between it and Ras Korali or Hartau point is mostly shoal.

DHU RAKAHAN is a small coral and sand island, 25 feet high, wooded in the northern part, lying on the north side of Musawwa' channel, 8½ miles S.E. by S. from Dohul and 19 miles E.N.E from Musawwa'. It is fringed by a reef, which falls suddenly into deep water; so that there is no anchorage except on the eastern side, where a narrow ledge will be found 2 cables from the reef; bottom coral. The extremes of the island, bearing N.W. and N.N.E., mark the best berth. Between Dohul island and Dhu Rakahan is all deep water.

DAR GHULLAH is a similar island 2 miles E.by S.½S. from Dhu Rakahan. There is a 7-fathom patch off the south end of this island, but the bottom is very foul. There is a reef, having a depth of 2 fathoms, E.S.E.1½ miles from Dar Ghullah.

ENTEDEBIR or Enta'bir is a coral island about 100 feet in height standing on the bank stretching to the west of Dahalak island, from which it is divided by a small-craft channel three-quarters of a mile wide.

A lower coral island, Ente'rahiya, lies a cable to the southward from Entedebir, on the same bank, and Kundabilue is a small wooded islet, one mile to the W.N.W. of Entedebir. The bank is steep on its southern edge but affords an indifferent anchorage ground in 10 fathoms, with Kundabilu bearing N.E.byN. and the right extreme of Ente'rahiya S.E.byE.

REEF.—West of Kundabilu 1½ miles distant is a reef nearly awash, on the extreme southern edge of the bank.

ANCHORAGE.—To the west and north-west of this is a considerable area of anchorage ground in from 10 to 16 fathoms, sand, up to 1½ miles of Dar Ghullah, where the water deepens.

DAHALAK ISLAND is the largest and south-westernmost of the Dahalak group and presents to the Musawwa' channel a low monotonous outline for the whole of its visible extent. From abreast of Entedebir its shore trends to the S.S.E. for 5 miles to a low coral point. Off the first 3 miles there is but little reef, but from that point a reef extends 2 miles to the westward, on which stands the islet of Seil Bayus close to the shore. The coast than trends in a S. E by E. direction for 3 miles to the west point of a bay, on which stands the village of Dahalak Kebir. This bay is fringed by islets and filled with reef, and is only useful to native craft. The reef is steep, and no anchorage is attainable. Dhalak Kebir is a small collection of huts with two sheikhs' domed tombs to the westward of them and some good wells with two or three dom palms.

RAS KUMBEET, the eastern point of this bay, is low, and is 6 miles E.S.E. from Seil Bayus and N.E.½E. 3 miles from the nearest part of Shumma island. From Ras Kumbeet the shore trends E.½S. for 21 miles to Ras Shoke, the eastern point of Dahalak.

ENTE'ARAH is a small and low sandy islet off the Dhalak shore N.W by W.½ W., 3½ miles from Seil Bayus, and E.by.N.½N., 8½ miles from Madote. Though low, its beach shews very white in the sun. There is a channel half a mile wide between it and the Seil Bayus reef, where a vessel may anchor; but the reefs on both sides must be approached with caution.

THE NARROWS of Musawwa' channel are formed between Hartau peninsula and the island of Dahalak; and are obstructed by the islands of Shumma and the Assarkas. There is deep water throughout, and the shore reefs on all sides are steep and easily seen. The shores on either side are low but well defined, being coral walls 5 or 6 feet in height.

Between Hartau peninsula and Assarka islands the channel is 1½ miles wide, with 14 fathoms least water. The main channel of the Narrows between Shumma and Assarka is 2½ miles wide, with 30 to 40 fathoms water, and to the north-eastward of Shumma there is a passage of the same width, with an average depth of 60 fathoms.

SHUMMA is a wooded island about 50 feet in height, 2½ miles long by one wide, lying nearly in the centre of the Narrows, the north end being in lat. 15° 34' 20" N., long. 39° 57' 45" E. There is no reef on the northern side, but to the south there is a fringing reef of varying width which is steep-to and falls into deep water. No anchorage can be obtained anywhere round the island, except in one spot, port Smyth.

PORT SMYTH is in the centre of the south side of Shumma, where a break in the edge of the reef affords an entrance to a snug lagoon harbour which has a length of about half a mile, a width of 2 cables, and a depth 4 to 6 fathoms sandy bottom. The entrance, between a point of reef on the right and a patch nearly awash on the left on entering, is 100 yards wide, and has a depth of 7 fathoms. There is a bar of 4 fathoms, coral, a cable outside the entrance. This harbour is only available for a small vessel, and should be entered with a boat ahead.

Bring the rocky point at the north extremity of the southern sand on Shumma to bear E½N and steer for it but enter by eye, and hugging the patch on the port hand, starboard the helm as soon as the patch is abeam to avoid another patch nearly awash that is half a cable inside the entrance.

DAHALAK REEF—On the north side of Musawwa' channel, eastward of the Narrows, the reef stretches half a mile off Ras Kumbeet on Dahalak island, and runs E. S. E. for 23 miles with a tolerable straight edge, though much shoaler in some parts than others. There is a wooded islet E. by S. ½ S. 6 miles from Ras Kumbeet 1½ miles inside the edge of the reef.

MUSERI is a coral island 35 feet high, a little more than a mile from the edge of the reef, lying 18 miles E. S. E. of Ras Kumbeet on the same bank. It is 4 miles long, east and west, and is broken up into a number of rocky islets at its eastern extremity.

REEFS.—From Museri island to the southward the northern boundary of Musawwa' channel consists of a series of detached reefs and banks as follows:—

At 5½ miles S. E. ½ S. from the eastern islet of Museri is a small coral shoal having a depth of 2 fathoms, steep-to on all sides.

Shab Abu el Khosu, or Dulhi shoal, is a large coral reef that shews well. One part on its northern edge must nearly be dry when the sea is low. It is 3 miles long N. W. by N. and S. E. by S. 2 miles wide, and is steep-to all round, except to the south where a 10-fathom tail runs off for some distance. Its south point lies in lat. 15° 17'N., long. 40° 33'E., 16½ miles N.¼E. from Beach hill.

Shab Muhammed is a coral bank with 2 fathoms on it. It lies N. E ½ E. 13 miles from Beach hill, and is 3 miles long in a N. E. and S. W. direction; it can be seen at some distance.

An 8-fathom bank lies S. E. by S. 6 miles from the nearest part of Shab Muhammed.

THREE FATHOM BANKS.—At 17 miles S. E. by E. from Shab Muhammed and N. E.½ E. 14 miles from the outer Barm Haji is a large coral reef with 3 fathoms water. A bank to the S. E. connects another 3-fathom head, which is 4 miles from the former. Three miles farther to the S. S. E. with its southern edge 12 miles N by E, from Ras Shakhs is an extensive bank of soundings from 7 to 15 fathoms. This is known as the seven-fathom bank; it does not shew.

ASSARKA ISLANDS, two small islands about 20 feet high, on the south-west side of the Narrows, lie N. W. and S. E. from one another with a channel of 11 fathoms water 5 cables wide between them. They are 1½ miles from the nearest part of Hartau peninsula. The northern island is mostly edged with low cliffs. The southern is all sand. A reef awash extends S. E. 4 cables from the south Assarka. Two miles S. E. by E. from the southern Assarka is a 5-fathom patch. The anchorage off the Assarkas cannot be recommended, but north of Dilemmi, hereafter mentioned, there is a good and convenient anchorage.

NOTICES.

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE.—[No. 13.]—*Continued.*

HARTAU PENINSULA, a low tongue of land 24 miles long and 13 miles wide, projects from the mainland to the N. N. W. and forms on its western side the eastern boundary of Annesley bay, and on the other the southern shore of south Musawwa' channel. The northern point is deeply intersected by shallow bights and bordered by several islands, of which Hotha has been described. Another island, Dilemmi, jutting to the N. E., is the south boundary of the Narrows; this is connected to the mainland at low water, and has very little reef extending from its eastern side, so that it may be passed within a quarter of a mile.

ANCHORAGE—There is a good anchorage during southerly winds to the N. W. of Dilemmi in 13 fathoms, mud, a mile from the shore.

JEBEL DULHE is a range of hills running N. W. and S. E. on the Hartau peninsula, the culminating point being a cone 800 feet in height, that preserves its shape in all directions and is a capital landmark; but it must not be mistaken with Disei island, which has a very similar appearance when seen from the north, though only half the height.

COAST LINE.—From Dilemmi island southward the shore of Hartau peninsula trends S.E. for 15 miles, all low, with little reef bordering it. There is a 3-fathom patch 2 miles S.E. from Dilemmi.

UMM NUMAS, or Lamus, a small island 30 feet high, having some conspicuous trees, lies 1½ miles from the shore, 10½ miles S.E of Dilemmi. Its reef runs off to seaward for 5 cables, but is narrow on the shore side.

ANCHORAGE.—Sheltered anchorage may be taken up inside Umm Namus in 14 fathoms, according to the direction of the wind. It is better to anchor near the island, to get protection and avoid some 5-fathom patches of coral off the mainland.

REEF.—There is a patch of one fathom N.W. ¾ W. 2 miles from Umm Namus, which must be avoided when approaching the anchorage from the north.

HOWAKIL BAY is a large and deep bight 32 miles in length, which opens 5 miles south of Umm Namus. It is a maze of islands and reefs, with channels between that are only imperfectly surveyed; but there are several good anchorages under the lee of the outtermost islands, that will be described.

MOUNTAINS.—There are numerous mountains and hills at the back of Howakil bay, some in ranges, some isolated volcanic cones and tables. The only one used here as a landmark is Barn hill, a small but remarkable table hill, 480 feet high, situated on the shore of the bay 10½ miles S. W. from Howakil peak. In very clear weather the magnificent heights of Abyssinia may be seen rising range after range to the elevation of 10,000 feet.

HOWAKIL is the highest island in the bay of that name, its sharp volcanic summit rising to a height of 720 feet, and is nearly in the centre of the bay. The island is of an irregular shape, 5½ miles long N.E. and S. W., and 4 miles wide, the seaward portion being low and of coral. Off its east point is a small island connected by a reef which can be crossed in a boat only. There are a few mat huts and some scanty wells of water on a bay facing the S.E. The inhabitants are most wretched people.

ADJUZ appears to the eye a perfectly level island of coral, 30 feet high, and sprinkled with bushes. It is 2½ miles in diameter, and lies 1½ miles to the north of Howakil, with a navigable channel between them. There is very little reef off Adjuz, and what there is can always be seen. There are a few miserable huts, but no wells.

SAND CAY, a sand-bank that is always dry, is in mid-channel to the south of the south-west point of Adjuz. There is a 5-fathom channel between it and Adjuz, but the sand-bank extends to the east, and must not be approached within three-quarters of a mile on that side.

ANCHORAGE.—There is excellent anchorage on all sides of Adjuz in from 9 to 5 fathoms, sand and mud.

In a S.E. breeze it will be found smoother inside the island with the south-west point (a sandy spit) bearing E.S.E., and the west point N. by E. A depth of 5 fathoms, sand, will be found here, and there is no danger in the channel from the northward if a ship does not get to the eastward of the mark—the west point of Adjuz in line with Howakil peak bearing S.byE.¾E.—until a a 1-fathom patch that generally shews and that lies 1½ miles W.N.W. from Adjuz is seen on the starboard bow.

In a north wind the channel between Adjuz and Howakil will afford the best anchorage. Anywhere on the Adjuz side are good berths in 6 fathoms. The Howakil side of the channel has several patches, and in entering, the island at entrance must not be brought to bear to the northward of E.½N.

Temporary anchorage can also be obtained westward of the next island N. W. of Adjuz in 10 fathoms sand, with Howakil peak over the centre of the island bearing S.E.byS., the latter being three-quarters of a mile distant. Between this island and the point south of Umm Namus, the anchor can be dropped in fine weather in from 10 to 14 fathoms on the same bearing.

Between Howakil and the islands of Delgummun to the south-east there is formed a crescent-shaped bay, 3 miles across, but this is nearly filled with reef, and no protection is obtainable in strong winds. The best anchorage, however, is in 8 fathoms, sand and shells, midway between the east points of Howakil and Delgummun, with Howakil peak bearing W.S.W.

JEBEL BAKAH is the largest island in Howakil bay, but standing farther back and being a flat-topped table land 520 feet high, it is not so conspicuous as the peaked and higher Howakil. Its north point is 3½ miles S.by W. from Delgummun. From this north point a reef stretches for 5 miles to the N.E. with an island 1½ miles in length on it; the reef forms the south side of a channel leading into the inner part of Howakil bay to the south of Howakil and Delgummun. To enter this channel bring Barn hill to bear S.W.by W. ¾ W. and steer for it.

ANCHORAGE.—There is good anchorage everywhere in this channel, and protection as soon as the island N.E. of Jebel Bakah is passed. A good berth is in 6 fathoms, sand and mud, off the latter island, with its west point bearing S.S.E., and the north point of Jebel Bakah S.W. by S.

UMM-ES-SAHRIG is a coral island 20 feet high, 1½ miles in diameter, in the south-eastern part of Howakil bay, 9 miles S.E.¾E. from the east point of Delgummun, and N.N.W. 3 miles from Ras Andaddah. There is scarcely any reef on its outer shore. Umm-es-Sahrig is dotted with low bushes.

BANK.—There is a small patch of 4 fathoms bearing East, one mile from Umm-es-Sahrig, with deep water between.

ANCHORAGE.—There is good anchorage in southerly winds to the north and west of Umm-es-Sahrig in 8 fathoms, 1½ miles distant. There is also protection in northerly winds on its south side, three-quarters of a mile distant, but the east point of the island should not be brought to bear to the eastward of N.byE.

RAS ANDADDAH, the south point of Howakil bay, is a small promontory with two double-peaked hills on it, 240 feet high.

BEACH HILL is another promontory 2½ miles S.E. by E. of Ras Andaddah, and is a double-peaked hill similar in shape to those on Ras Andaddah, but rather higher, being 330 feet above the sea. It is a capital landmark, and can be plainly made out from the deck at a distance of 18 miles, looking like an island, the land from which it rises being very low. There is no reef off these promontories.

There are a number of other volcanic hills behind Beach hill, but they are not so conspicuous.

COAST LINE.—From Beach hill the coast trends generally in a S.E.½E. direction for 14½ miles to the entrance of Hanfelah bay. There are two coral points on this piece of coast with deep bays, between them, but these are entirely filled with reef.

RAS GURMUD is the northernmost of these, and is 4½ miles S. E. by E. from Beach hill. It is a coral promontory 15 feet in height, and makes as an island, even when close in-shore, being only connected to the land by a low neck of sand.

RAS MAUREKH is another similar point, but presents a longer face to the sea. It is 9 miles S.E.by E. from Beach hill, and is backed by mangrove swamp. There is deep water pretty close to Ras Maurekh.

PATCHES.—There are three patches off Ras Maurekh 2 miles from the shore, but there is not less than 4 fathoms on them.

JEBEL MAUREKH are three cones, very remarkable, standing 2½ miles from the sea, and completely isolated. They bear 4½ miles S.by W. from Ras Maurekh, and 13 miles S.E.by S. from Beach hill. Two are 420 feet above the sea; the third is lower. They are seen for a long distance on a clear day. The northern cone is truncated.

RAS MADR.—The northern point of Hanfelah bay is of coral, the point of an island at high water, though connected to the mainland by dry sand at low tide. The island is 2 miles long, presents cliffs of coral about 20 feet high, and is about 30 feet high at its highest part.

BOAT HARBOUR.—There is a narrow boat channel through the reef which fills the bay between this island and Ras Maurekh that leads to the north point of the former, and there is a good boat harbour inside. The south large cone of Jebel Maurekh in line with the north point of the island leads to the mouth of this channel.

ANCHORAGE.—The anchor can be dropped anywhere along this coast in fine weather in 8 to 14 fathoms from 1½ to 3 miles of shore.

HANFELAH BAY is a large bay, 10 miles across the entrance. It has many islands in it, but only the outer ones with their channels were examined by the *Fawn*. The land at the back is a vast plain dotted with small hills, and bordered to the south, 10 miles distant, by mountains extending to the west. Two villages Madr and Hanfelah, are situated on the shores of this bay. (h.)

BARM-AL-HAJI are the outermost islands in Hanfelah bay. The outer one is 4½ miles E.S.E. from Ras Madr, and is a small flat bare coral island, 10 feet in height; the next is 1½ miles to the S.-W., and has bush on it.

ANCHORAGE.—There is good anchorage in southerly winds to the West and N.-W. of the first islands, in 9 fathoms, sand and mud. A reef connects the two islands, which must not be approached too close.

DARAMSAS ISLAND, in the southern part of the bay, is 1½ miles north of Ras Hanfelah. It is covered with scrub, and 25 feet high. From the spit off the south-west part of the island, a reef extends 4 cables S.-W., having on the outer end of it a rock awash at low water. There is a 7-fathom channel between the island and the main.

ANCHORAGE.—There is a good anchorage on the north-western side of Daramsas, in 8 fathoms, sand, with the north-west point of the island bearing E. by S. one mile distant. In entering this anchorage, do not approach the island within half a mile, as the 3-fathom line is at some distance from it.

BANK.—There is a 6-fathom bank of coral and sand 5 miles E. by N. from Daramsas.

RAS HANFELAH, the south-eastern point of Hanfelah bay, is a coral point 35 feet high, and when bearing S.S.W. makes as an island. It is in lat. 14° 43' 30" N., long. 40° 52' 15" E. There is no reef off Ras Hanfelah.

RAS ANBATA is a low coral point 4 miles S.E. by E. ½ E. from Ras Hanfelah, and looks like an island close to the shore.

COAST LINE.—From Ras Hanfelah the coast trends E.S.E. 18 miles to Ras Shakhs. There are several shallow bays on this low sandy piece of coast, but they are not visible from a passing ship and the shores seems one uniform line.

RAS SHAKHS, (i.) in lat. 14° 37' N., long. 41° 10' E. is low and sandy. It forms the turning point to the south of the general direction of the coast, but is not conspicuous, as a broad flat plain lies between it and the foot of the mountains. It is a dangerous point during the day in hazy weather, and more so at night, as it cannot then be seen till close-to. The 5-fathom line of soundings is at no great distance from the shore to the eastward of the point, and to the northward is Shab Shakhs.

SHAB SHAKHS is an extension from the shore bank to the N.-W of Ras Shakhs, where, at 6 miles from the latter and 3 miles from the nearest part of the shore, is a one-fathom shoal. This shoal does not shew well, and the soundings outside give no indications of its vicinity.

CAUTION.—From the action of irregular currents and other causes the bottom is uneven, the 5-fathom line of soundings varying its distance considerably from Ras Shakhs; caution is therefore requisite in approaching the shore for the purpose of anchoring.

CORAL BANK.—There is a 6-fathom coral bank 9 miles N. by W. from Ras Shakhs.

INLAND FEATURES.—Nine miles at the back of Ras Shakhs a mass of mountains rises attaining an elevation of 4,100 feet, at 18 miles distance from the sea. They stretch for many miles to the south, but this is the northern limit of the range, which here turns to the west and recedes from the coast.

To a vessel approaching from the north the mountain that shews most to the left and appears nearly isolated is Jebel Kosar, which is 16 miles south from Ras Shakhs and is 2,300 feet high.

Jebel Aurata, 17 miles N.-W. of Jebel Kosar, is also conspicuous from both north and south, shewing as a rounded summit on the eastern extremity of a flat ridge which falls abruptly towards the sea.

Some smaller peaks in the plain stand 6 miles S.W. from Ras Shakhs, are conspicuous by their jagged shapes, and may be seen in haze, when the higher and more distant mountains are veiled in haze.

JEZIRAT KURDUMIYAT ISLAND lies 67 miles to the south-eastward of Daramsas island, and 2½ miles distant from the coast; the rock on the reef, which extends westward of the island, is about 10 feet high, and has the appearance, when seen from some points, of a large boat cut in two. (j.)

JEBEL ABAYIL ISLANDS are situated about 20 miles S.E. from Jezirat Kurdumiyat island, and good anchorage may be obtained to the westward of them in 7½ fathoms, clay bottom, with Haycock hill bearing S. by E. and Saddle island E.N.E. (k.)

MOHABBAKAK ISLANDS are five in number; the centre and highest of the three northernmost ones (Haycock) lies about 44 miles S.E. by E. from Jebel 'Abayil islands; the two southernmost islands are flat except the south-west extremity of the eastern one, which has a small peak. (k.)

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 9th December 1878.

(a) These notes, which have been lately issued at the Hydrographic Office, cancel the Admiralty Hydrographic Notice No. 18 of 1874, and pages 1 to 4 of Notice No. 33 of 1875.

(b) See admiralty charts:—Red Sea Nos. 8i, 8e; Index chart, No. 2523; and Musawwa' channel, No. 164; also, Red Sea Pilot, second edition, 1873, pages 93 to 121.

(c) In the month of February 1874 H.M.S. *Nassau*, Lieutenant Commanding F. J. Gray, proceeding to the southward, pursued the track along the western shore. Having encountered when north of Jebel Teir island a strong south-easterly gale, the vessel bore up, and crossing Dahalak bank, passed northward of 'Awali Hutub and Awali Shaurah islands, and between Abu Rab'ah and Kadd-hu islands, thence through Musawwa' channel along the west coast to the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb.

The shoal patches on Dahalak bank are, it is said, only to be detected by an experienced eye. The *Nassau* anchored on the 5-fathom patch, in latitude 16.48' N., longitude 48° 8' W., and found the current running N.N.W. 1½ miles per hour.

In this route the *Nassau* generally anchored in the daytime, and proceeded with the land breeze at night.

(d) Retained in Admiralty chart for the present.

(e) See Admiralty plan of Musawwa' harbour, No. 460, scale m=4 inches.

(f) Annesley bay was only visited by the *Fawn* on the eastern side.

(g) See plan of Village bay anchorage on Admiralty chart, No 84; scale, m=5 inches.

(h) See Admiralty chart, Hanfelah bay, No. 733; scale, m = 1·4 inches.

(i) See Admiralty chart:—Red Sea, No. 8d.

(j) Information by the late Lieutenant F. J. Gray, commanding H. M. S. *Nassau*, 1874.—See Red Sea Pilot, 2nd edition, pages 33, 119, 121.

(k) Information by the late Lieutenant F. J. Gray, commanding H.M.S. *Nassau*, 1874.—See Red Sea Pilot, 2nd edition pp. 33, 119, 121.

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Printed and Published by the Proprietor JA
MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" St
Street, Fort, Bombay.
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